THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal:

During the past year the posts of Sanitary Commissioner to the Goverment of Bengal and the Superintendent General of Vaccination were amalgamated. The same officer is also Inspector of Dispensaries and Hospitals in Bengal and Professor of Hygiene in the Medical College, Calcutta. The duties of the Sanitary Commissioner which were at one time trivial have now become very onerous, indeed. And it is very doubtful if he can perform them all in an adequate manner. During the past year, 24 Municipalities and 26 Dispensaries were inspected by Drs. Coates and Lidderdale. Even supposing that the Sanitary Commissioner is expected to visit only the Dispensaries in Sudder Stations and important Municipalities not half of these have been inspected during the past year. In former days dispensaries and hospitals used to be annually inspected by the three Deputy Surgeon Generals of Barrackpore, Dacca and Dinapore. And most of the Sudder Dispensaries with others that lay in their route were carefully inspected by them. It is possible that the deterioration of dispensary work brought to notice by Dr. Payne is owing to want of proper supervision in later days? Leaving aside the question of dispensaries we find that the amalgamation of the posts of Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent General of Vaccination is likely to lead to some improvement in two respects, namely, better supervision of mortuary registration and the obtaining of reliable reports on the health of the villages in the interior of districts. The question of the measures that should be adopted for the improvement of registration without a suitable agency for the work is a difficult one and has been an annually recurring topic of unpleasant discussion between the Sanitary Commissioner and the present Lieutenant-Governor, who, if he could have his own way would have probably abolished all registration in rural districts. On this subject Dr. Lidderdale observes, "with regard to the visits of Magisterial and police officers to the registration circles I have great doubts as to the completeness in respect to details of such check and supervision without which very little of the desired results can be attained. Nor can this be expected from these officers because the main duties which take them out to the interior of the districts claim their first attention. I am in hopes, however, that, now that the Vaccination Department is employed under orders from this office on this duty during the working season when they visit a large number of villages, enquire about deaths, compare them with the thannah returns and report the result to this office where steps are taken in communication with the District Magistrates to correct the defect, much good will result." This will certainly be a better mode of calling attention to defects than the old system of the Head Assistant to the Sanitary Commission sending a printed circular all round pointing out the districts in which registration was deficient and calling the attention of Magistrates to the small percentage of deaths.

And the new feature in the present report are the extracts from Sanitary reports by Superintendents of Vaccination on the health of the villages and tracts of country visited by them. Formerly we had to depend for information regarding the public health of districts on the reports of Civil Surgeons, but as these officers have little opportunity of going about in the interior of the country their reports are founded chiefly on second-hand information or the unreliable mortuary statistics of the District-Superintendents of Vaccination who have to spend a few months in the year in the interior of the country and have much better opportunities of ascertaining by personal observation and enquiry the condition of the villages they visit, and if they take an intelligent interest in the work they can effect a great deal of good by offering suggestions for improvements in drainage, roads, conservancy, supply of drinking water &c. for the villages in the interior just as the Sanitary Commissioners does for sudder stations and municipalities. We observe also that a form of sanitary report had been prescribed for the use of Deputy Superintendents, inspectors and Head vaccinators. They are to enquire into the sanitary condition of the village and submit their reports to their Superintendent, who is to incorporate them in his report to the Sanitary Commissioner. The report under review contains details regarding the state of health of many districts from these officers in addition to the information furnished as usual by Civil Surgeons and a good deal of reliable information has thus been collected. It would seem therefore that the amalgamation of the offices of Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent General of Vaccination is calculated to do a great deal of good in more respects than one, and where so much is expected from it, it is to be hoped that the vaccine department will be reorganized and strengthened so as to be of real service in these different ways and that the projected improvements may be practically carried out with some degree of thoroughness.

It is a relief also to find that the present Sanitary Commissioner has as yet no hobby of his own. The extracts furnished by him from the reports of Civil Surgeons are independent of any theories. Dr. Coates was an able man with literary skill of a high order, but it was distressing to see him turning and twisting all sorts of opinions to the support of his pet theory of epidemic fever, namely, "surface impurities and bad drinking water." The improvement of the drainage of the country would have been seriously retarded by Dr. Coates' crotchets had it not been for the firmness and strong opinion of Sir Ashley Eden and it is to be hoped that the present Sanitary Commissioner will efficiently carry out the views of his chief and with the assistance of Superintendents of Vaccination under him initiate important works under this head in those parts of the country where they are still sadly wanted for the relief of the fever-stricken population.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons regarding the Engineering service:

The Indian Civil Engineers.—Mr. Carbutt asked the Secretary of State for India whether any scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Public Works Department was under contemplation, and whether it would in due course be laid before the House, and whether due consideration would in any such scheme be given to the frequent requests from the Civil Engineers in the service for an amelioration of their pension rules, and for equality of treatment generally with officers of the Royal Engineers in the same service.

The Marquis of Hartington: The question of reorganising the Engineering branch of the Public Works Department in India is now receiving the consideration of the Home Government, and due attention will be given to representations, which have been made in respect to the pension rules, and to the position generally of the officers of the department. The question will form the subject of communications between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and when a scheme has been settled, there will be no objection to lay the same before the House.

HANSOM CABS have been introduced into Bombay. The experiment has proved so successful that some capitalists have started a "Bombay Livery Stable Company Limited," with a capital of one lakh of rupees.

MR. RAMON VEREA, a Spaniard living in New York, has succeeded in inventing a machine that will both multiply and divide. The machine consists of ten circular plates placed vertically, and on the edge of each are figures from 1 to 9 inclusive and zero. On the sides of these plates are points which form in substance a multiplication table. It is said to work out a product having fifteen figures, and the factors may be of nine or less than nine and six or less than six figures. A turn of a small crank once for each figure in the multiplier displays the product on a disc. In the multiplication the additions necessary are made simultaneously with the multiplication. To prove the operation, pressing a button throws into gear a new set of wheels, and a turn of the crank reduces all the numbers in the product box to zero. Should zero not at once appear it would prove the original operation was wrong.

A MARBLE BUST of the late Lord Lawrence by Mr. Woolner has been placed by his family in Westminster Abbey.

IT IS STATED that on the 10th of July, Miss Beilby, Medical Missionary connected with the Indian Female Normal School at Lucknow, was summoned to Windsor Castle by the Queen, to give Her Majesty a message from a native princess, who was recently a patient of Miss Beilby's. Her Majesty expressed herself deeply interested in all that Miss Beilby had to say with regard to zenana medical missions in India.

TUESDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

WE NOTICED the other day that Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit had presented the Bombay Native Dispensary, Khetwady Branch, with Rs. 29,900, and we have since learnt that he has promised to give a further donation of Rs. 30,000, provided the Khetwady Charitable Dispensary be called after his name. The same gentleman, we are informed, has given Rs. 15,500 towards establishing a dispensary at Khairgaum, Chiklee district, a few miles from Bulsar.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY lately visited Sholapore and gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 for distribution to the poor. This liberal gift has as a matter of course greatly raised Sir James Fergusson in popular estimation.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has the following:

Lala Jhinda Ram, a well-known pleader of Multan, is the victim of this Magisterial vagary. The Cantonment Magistrate of Multan, Mr. A. Rennick, ordered his chaprasi to turn out Lala Jhinda Ram by force from his court-room some time ago. Mr. Rennick's order was strictly obeyed by the chaprasi, that is to say, Lala Jhinda Ram was driven out of the court-room by force. The Magistrate, we learn has denied almost all the facts in his explanation submitted to the Commissioner. The Commissioner has reported the matter to Government. We hope, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will teach Mr. Rennick a lesson which he will never forget. Such shameful conduct is becoming very common, and thus discrediting British justice and character in the eyes of the public.

We say *ditto*.

ABOUT MIDNIGHT on Tuesday the 12th July, the coffin containing the remains of Pope Pius IX. was removed from St. Peter's, to be carried to the Cemetary of San Lorenzo, where he desired that it should finally rest. On the way the people greeted the funeral procession with Republican cries, and ultimately a disturbance occurred, sticks were used freely and the funeral car had to be urged forward at a trot. The noise of the crowd penetrated the church while the final services were being held. Such intolerance is not known among nations whom the Christians call heathens.

TWENTY-TWO Social Democrats have been expelled from Leipzig by the police. In Dresden the printing office of Social Democrats has been closed, and all the persons employed in it have been arrested. The electoral agents of Herr Bebel have been imprisoned, and his electioneering bills confiscated.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT has decided that henceforth the discussions of the House may be carried on in Dutch or English, as individual members may please. The objections to the use of different languages in an assembly are obvious, but it is to be remembered that the practice works fairly well in many parts of the world. In the Canadian Assemblies either English or French may be used; in the Swiss Parliament three languages are spoken—Italian, German, and French; in Alsace-Lorraine both French and German are used; in Finland we find, not Russian, but Finnish and Swedish; and, to take an example from a Crown Colony, the members of the Legislature in Mauritious use either English or French, at their option. In the Viceregal Council in India both English and Hindusthani may be used.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

WHILE IT HAS BEEN unusually hot in England, 97 in the shade, a heat wave of great intensity has been passing over the United States, chiefly in the west. So great was the heat that in several of the Western cities outdoor labour was almost entirely suspended for two days, and nearly 150 deaths from sunstroke occurred, 27 occurring at Cincinnati alone. The heat also killed many cattle in transit on the railways, produced a terrific water-spout in Iwoa, and in some places has been accompanied with severe and fatal storms.

A GOOD story comes from Germany. Some thieves recently broke into the cellar of Duke George of Oldenbury, and stole some valuable wines. They were caught making off with their booty, and indicted for burglarious theft, at the Duke's instance, by the State Attorney. When their case came on for trial before the Strafkammer, the presiding judge announced from the Bench that his Highness had withdrawn the prosecution, and ordered the thieves to be set at liberty. Deeply touched by this act of magnanimity, they resolved to seek audience of the Duke in order to offer him their thanks in person for having let them off so easily. His Highness received them, and, to their joyful surprise, told them that he had by no means resented their vehement desire to partake of his wine, but that the breach of etiquette they had committed in visiting his cellar without giving due notice of their intention to do so had caused him considerable annoyance. "I attach," he observed, "much importance to the observance of prescribed forms. If you should, at any future time, wish to invite yourself to my cellar as my guests, let me know when I am to expect your visit, and you will be welcome."

A MOST interesting report has just been issued respecting the condition of journalism in the United States by the officials at the head of the Census Department. The annual outlay of the American people for daily newspapers is 26,250,100dols., being an average price per annum of 7·33dols., and an aggregate daily circulation of 3,581,187. The number of daily journals in the country during last (census) year is placed at 962, including 114 which were started in the year. The following table gives the leading facts about the newspapers in a few of the principal States as well as the smaller ones:—

State.	Number dailies.	Other papers.	Annual aggregate dailies.	Annual aggregate weeklies.
New york...	... 115 ...	183 ...	331,099,346 ...	53,229,108
Pennsylvania	... 98 ..	117 ..	185,384,146 ..	17,155,336
Illinois ...	... 73 ...	120 ...	84.484,768 ...	33,629,255
Ohio ...	... 54 ...	88 ...	65,890,389 ...	17,121,740
California...	... 54 ...	62 ...	51,861,960 ...	8,352,100
Massachusetts	... 35 ...	41 ...	86,304,851 ...	10,204,537
Colorado ...	... 20 ...	23 ...	6,828,075 ...	1,083,840
Oregon ...	... 7 ...	6 ...	3,752,340 ...	858,000
Rhode Island	.. 6 ...	8 ...	12,561,000 ...	1,133,488
Texas ...	... 32 ...	34 ...	8,567,986 ...	2,774,502
Territories	... 41 ...	42 ...	17,708,336 ..	2,166,482

The aggregate circulation of daily papers throughout the States is 3,581,197; of weeklies, 3,121,890; bi-weeklies, 156,344; tri-weeklies, 39,890; Sunday papers, 724,671; German dailies, 321,204; German weeklies, 487,798. The average cost of a paper to the annual subscriber is 2 1-3c. per copy, the average retail price per copy for the country being nearly 4½c.

THE VALUE of wheat imported into England from India during the first six months of this year was £1,504,497, as compared with £749,575 in the corresponding period of last year and £113,410 in the first half of 1879.

THE ASTRONOMERS of the Washington Observatory reckon that the nucleus of the comet which as now visible, is 700 miles in diameter; while the length of the tail is 5 millions of miles.

ACCORDING to the *Sunday Mirror* one of the members of the Oxford Mission is in the habit of putting on Native dress consisting of a *dhuti* and a long overcoat. Thus dressed he goes to visit his Native friends. This Missionary gentleman is said to be a great lover of children. While walking on the streets, he would be seen accosting a ragged boy and embracing him heartily.

THURSDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING is from a correspondent at Buddengunge in the Jehanabad Sub-division of the Hooghly District:

"Through the exertions of Babu Surya Coomar Sen, Rai Bahadur, Sub-divisional Officer of Jehanabad a set of coin counterfeiters have been arrested and brought to justice. The miscreants had long foiled the endeavours of the Police to seize and bring them within the clutches of the law. They have been the means of putting many unwary villagers to trouble, who had accepted their coins in their business transactions. Great credit is due to the officer above named and the Sub-Inspector Babu Beharilal Ghose and Head Constable Khodabuks of the Station Goghat for the tact and skill displayed by them in bringing the wily miscreants to bay. The offenders are artists by profession and are of the blacksmith caste, their names are Sreeram Kurmokar and Rajaram Kurmokar, natives of Goghat and Domaray and are uterine brothers. The coins they had fabricated are of the old Sicca-rupee type bearing the impress of Sha Alum's profile and of those of the time of our Empress Queen whose bust has been very accurately inscribed on the face on the obverse of both the lettered and figured impressions in ulto relievo have been well executed. There are large and small pieces of the coins of both periods. The matrices are of steel and bear the impress of skilful workmanship. Further details will be given after the conclusion of the trial.

WE RECENTLY recommended the opening of a sub-registry office at Gossain Durgapore. We are glad to learn that Mr. Anderson, the Sub-divisional Officer of Kushtea, has made a similar recommendation. The receipts from the registration of documents presented by the inhabitants of Thanna Bhadolia alone gives a fair index of what might be reasonably counted upon at Gossain Durgapur.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent writes to say that lately Kushtea has been the scene of several murders. The other day a servant of the Small Cause Court Judge killed one of his fellow-servants and wounded another. The man confessing his crime has been committed to the Sessions. Another man of Mongulbariah suspecting the fidelity of his wife intended to take her life and destroy all her children. The poor woman getting scent of her husband's intentions escaped with her eldest boy, but the two other boys and a daughter who were left behind were killed. The man afterwards hanged himself. Horrible! Horrible!!

THE SAME correspondent writes,—"rain is wanted in many places in this part of the country where the fields are dry. Fever of the typhoid type has broken out at Gossain Durgapur, and it is baffling the skill of the most experienced physicians"

WE HAVE received a report of a general meeting of the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association. We are sorry we cannot make room for it for want of space.

MISS ISIS POGSON, the eldest daughter of the Astronomer of Madras, has been appointed Superintendent of the Meteorological Department in the Madras Presidency. She has for six years filled the post of Assistant Astronomer, Madras, with great ability. A worthy daughter of a worthy father.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has conferred the title of Maharaja on the present Maharaja of Vizianagram as a personal distinction. Why as a "personal distinction?" The title has been hereditary in the family?

FRIDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

THE PIONEER has the following:

Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, has been fudging his figures; and what is worse, has been found out by Sir Ashley Eden. Early in April every year, a fair is held at a place called Nekmurd, where elephants, camels, oxen, and horses, piece-goods and salt are sold. Last year, it appears, Lord Ulick Browne reported that 120 elephants, 120 camels, 1,000 buffaloes, and 30 horses were bought and sold at the fair of April 1879. He now reports that at the fair of April 1880, exactly 120 camels, 1,000 elephants, and 30 horses were sold. Moreover, the average price of an elephant was on both occasions Rs. 1,000, and of a Buffalo Rs. 25. Then, too, in both years miscellaneous goods to the value of Rs. 2,55,911 were exposed for sale, and the salt sold each time was exactly the same. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is naturally enraged, and the following official observations have been recorded: "The same statistics have it would seem, been made to do duty for two years, and are probably of no value in either case. The Lieutenant-Governor really thinks that the Commissioner, and the local officers might have taken a little more trouble to procure accurate figures." The Commissioner has been asked, as usual, for his reasons in writing.

There is another item which has evidently escaped the attention of the Government of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks: "The most remarkable feature about the rainfall of the past year was the extraordinary amount (143 inches) registered at Pubna." Could this have been possible? Could there have been a rain-fall of 143 inches in Pubna? Its ordinary rainfall is about 60 inches. But last year it is stated that it was more than double. Surely there must have been water in the brain of some-body who wrote the report. How did the scrutinizing eye of Mr. Mackenzie fail to detect this huge error?

THE BENGAL Board of Revenue has issued this wholesome rule:

The Board observe that estates are sometimes advertised for sale, and occasionally even sold, for arrears of revenue of very small amount, and that Collectors, while acting strictly within the law, bring to sale estates which a little personal attention would probably have been exempted under the discretion vested in Collectors for this purpose. It is, however, an unreasonable and harsh procedure to sell any property in regard to which short payment is clearly the result of an over-sight which would have been remedied if it had been brought to the notice of the proprietor or his agent. The Board, therefore, call the attention of Collectors to the occurence of such cases, and desire that they will enquire personally into the circumstances of such petty defaults with a view to the avoidance of sale, before passing the usual orders for selling the estate."

THE BOARD OF REVENUE has alone issued the following circular order:

"An occupancy ryot is undoubtedly entitled to compensation for his right of occupancy in a holding taken up for public purpose. Even a tenant with a lease of two or three years only is entitled to some compensation though less than what would be due to an occupancy ryot. This claim of the ryot's, although capable of valuation, is believed to be seldom put forward or pressed, the compensation money being usually shared among the superior tenure-holders and the zemindars. The attention of Revenue Officers is therefore drawn to the fact that ryots having a right of occupancy as well as ryots holding under unexpired leases, are 'persons interested' in the land, and entitled to share in the compensation, and that their names should be entered in any notice under section 9 of Act X of 1870, and in any reference to the civil court under sections 15 and 18, or under section 38. The ryot will frequently not be able to obtain his share unless the Collector intervenes in his behalf, and he should, therefore, be distinctly and officially recognized in all stages of the proceedings."

THE TRIAL of the Patna Bribery case has commenced. Two gentlemen have been elected as assessors. Mr. M. Mowat, Professor of the Patna College, and Rai Jai Kissen, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Deputy Magistrate. The Crown Counsel, Mr. P. S. John, objected to the Assessor, Babu Rai Jai Kissen, on the ground that the Babu had advanced certain monies as loans to Mussamat Fasihan. The Judge disallowed the objection on the ground that the Babu had not himself lent any money, but that the money had been lent through his friends. So it could not fairly be urged that two honest men could not be found in all Patna to serve as assessors in this case.

THE FOLLOWING conversation took place in the House of Commons regarding the Vernacular Press Act:

July 18.—Mr. Summers asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was able to give the House an assurance that the Vernacular Press Act, 1878, would be repealed without any unnecessary delay.

The Marquis of Hartington said that in a despatch from the Government of India, which was on the table of the House, dated Feb. 28 last, it was stated that the Act in question would be repealed on the reassembling of the Government of India early next winter.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following item of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

THE MANAGEMENT OF COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

July 18.—Lord Belper rose to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state the reasons which had led to the change in the scheme of management of Cooper's Hill College. He also moved for a copy of the new scheme and also a copy of any correspondence that might have taken place between the Governer General in Council and Secretary of State for India on the subject; also for a return of the annual expenditure of the College since its foundation.

The Duke of Argyll said that he took very great interest in Cooper's Hill College, which was founded during the time of his administration at the India Office. If a great school of engineering has existed in India, capable of supplying a sufficient number of competent men to execute economically the public works, undertaken in India, it would have been folly on the part of the Government to start an institution like Coopers Hill College; But the India Government had lost annually enormous sums of money by the carelessness and incompetence of many of the Civil Engineers in India, and when holding the office of Secretary of State for India, he found that it was hardly possible to obtain in the open market a sufficient number of competent men to conduct the public works in India on a scale such as that on which they were then being undertaken. The insufficiency of the engineering service having been brought prominently before the notice of the India Office, the authorities formed the idea of the erection of Cooper's Hill College. The project was opposed by a number of persons, including many members of Parliament, but eventually it was successfully carried out. He had always heard that it was considered that the College was a very thriving institution, but he quite understood that during the financial difficulties, which India has recently felt, fewer public works had been erected, and that consequently there had been a diminution in the demand for the services of such Engineers as were trained at Cooper's Hill. In conclusion, he wished to assure their Lordships that the foundation of the College was not agreed to until a most thorough investigation had convinced the Indian Department of the insufficiency of the previous system.

Viscount Enfield said his noble friend behind him wished to know what had induced the authorities to make a change in the character of the institution, known as Cooper's Hill College. He hoped that the change was one which would prove advantageous both at home and in India. A reduction was being made in the public works expenditure in India, and corresponding with that reduction, there had been a diminution in the number of appointments on the staff of the Public Works Department. Correspondence had taken place between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India on the whole subject of the future strength of the India Public Works Department and its recruitment; but as this correspondence was still under consideration, he could not, speaking for the Secretary of State, undertake to produce it at the present time. There would be no objection to give the other returns moved for, including a copy of the new scheme for Cooper's Hill College.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that Cooper's Hill at the time of its institution was a very necessary institution, as just at that time for greater public works were being constructed in India than have since been required. Those works had been restricted, and consequently the number of Engineers required have been smaller. As far as he knew, the education was of the highest character, and had been spoken of in high terms by the noble Earl opposite. But it was clear that if more Engineers were sent than were required, a periodical block would ensue which would be, as it had been in the past, disastrous to the Indian Exchequer. The Government had exercised a wise discretion in reducing the number sent out. But he hoped the institution would not be closed, but would do as good work in the future as it had done in the past. The return as amended was then agreed to.

SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received several letters anent Pundit Jowala Nath's letter, one of which we give below:

I had resolved that I would not take any notice of Jawala Nath Pundit's answer to my letter but as he evidently wants me to reply to some of his blind platitudes, I thought it advisable to tell him a few home truths, and would therefore once more request the favor of your kindly inserting them in your esteemed journal.

Col. W. Nassau Lees and Dr K. M. Banerjea, both men of vast erudition and sound judgment, passed me in 1862; and from the year 1863 up to this I have been regularly working with officers of Her Majesty's Army and Indian Civil Service, and have passed them in Urdu, Hindi, Persian and Bengali. I think I have passed 276 officers for the Civil Pass, Military Pass and Higher Standard in Hindustani, 37 for the H. S. in Persian, 22 for the H. S. in Bengali, 27 for the High Proficiency in Urdu, 14 H. P. in Persian, 31 for the H. P. in Hindi, and 11 for the H. P. in Bengali,—making a total of 418 passed pupils. I could mention the names of these successful officers if necessary, but should the Pundit hesitate in believing me, I would ask him to come to my study-room, where he will doubtless be able to feast his eyes with the magnificent sight of a list containing the names of my passed pupils. May I now presume to ask, Mr. Editor, whether a man capable of passing so many gentlemen in so many different languages is not conversant with them, or is not fit to be called a passed Munshi? I beg herewith to send you a printed copy of some of my best testimonials, and also two of my recent translations into English of the text-books. They will testify to my qualifications as a Munshi as well as to my knowledge of English.

In conclusion, I would add that conscious of my capability to teach, and fully alive to the fact of my being well-known among officers throughout the length and breadth of Hindustan, and pretty certain of finding on almost every page of the Army List the names of 2 or 3 passed pupils of mine either in the Native Cavalry or Infantry regiments, I can well afford to laugh at the derisive arguments of any boaster, or bear with a martyr-like spirit the thousand annoyances of any arrant humbug.

Calcutta,
80, *Old Baitakkhana Bazar Road,*
12th August 1881.

Yours Sincerely,
A. Khan,
A passed Munshi.

The controversy must stop here.

THERE were 192 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 6th August, of which 7 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 62 from fever, 19 from bowel complaints, 7 from suicides and accidents, 16 from phthisis and asthma, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born, 39 died between the ages of 15 and under and above 15 days and under one year; 21 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics

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and mixed races the deaths were 6. The average of daily mortality during the week was 27·4.

THE following gentlemen have successfully passed the Indian Competitive Examination in London for this year :

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
M. W. Fenton	1910	W Maude	1467
T C Wilson	1698	H A Hughes	1459
G F G Forbes	1694	A W R Cadell	1449
W H Cobb	1677	P C Lyon	1396
H C Cookson	1661	W C Rand	1396
E G Fraser-Luckie	1622	A C F Evans	1385
J M Holms	1600	J D S Fitzmaurice	1380
J S Campbell	1587	R A Gamble	1346
W. R. Partridge	1564	L C Miller	1342
E F L Winter	1547	C G Dodgson	1329
W Teunon	1546	W Harvey	1319
A Lucas	1485	G E L Campbell	1303
J H Monahan	1484	E A Elwin	1292
H W C Carnduff	1482	R B Cubitt	1276
A T A Shaw	1473	N G Cholmeley	1274
J L Herald	1472		

WE HEARTILY welcome Mr. V. Rajaruthrum Moodeliar to our city. He was a resident of the Mauritius and did much in promoting the late Royal Commission of Enquiry into the condition of labourers there. He fought stoutly the battle of the poor coolies. Some years ago he returned to Madras. He was our Mauritius correspondent from 1864. He is a man of much intelligence and public spirit.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving the following extract from a private letter from Professor Cowell to Babu Krishna Chunder Roy regarding his book of Phrases and Idioms : "It is certainly a very good book, and does you great credit. Several of my friends here have been quite surprised to see your mastery of English as shewn in it." We congratulate Babu Krishna Chunder Roy on this handsome certificate.

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Simla August 8.—All is reported as quiet in Kandahar. The bulk of the Amir's Infantry eventually joined Ayub after the battle, and accompanied him to Kandahar. Two days later a complete regiment deserted during the night and went off to Kelat. The remainder of the Kabuli troops kept in the city and are closely watched. Ayub Khan is said to be distributing the men of the Kabuli regiments among his own Infantry and to have disarmed and dismissed 400 Kabuli soldiers. A Durani Chief with some Sowars was sent by Ayub to take possession of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, but finding a number of the Amir's troops collected there, the Chief has returned to Kandahar.

10—All remains quiet in Kandahar, though some discontent is reported among the Duranis on account of forcible enlistments and the close search being made for arms with which Ayub Khan is said to be badly provided. Reinforcements are said to be on their way from Kabul to Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

11.—Ayub Khan is said to have invited voluntary contributions from the merchants in Kandahar, and it is reported *that a regular assessment will be made. Old soldiers are being re-enlisted. All remains quiet within our border, but thieves are giving some trouble just beyond it.*

13.—The honorable Charles grant succeeds Sir Alfred Lyall as Foreign Secretary when the latter proceeds on furlough. First instalment of loan fully paid without default, also 170 lakhs out of 208 allotted at Calcutta.

13.—The signs of a move from Kandahar toward Kabul have ceased and Ayub's entire force is in Kandahar. He is recruiting troops and distributing advance pay. The Kabul soldiers continue to desert in small parties, fifteen of the guns captured at Karez-i-Atta — — have been sent to Herat. Amir's officers at Kelat are collecting supplies but communication between Kelat and Kabul is said to be not open.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London August 8.—Mr. Dillon has been unexpectedly released from Gaol. No demonstration took place.

9.—The House of Lords have finally passed the fresh land bill. Mr, Forster, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Mr. Dillon has been released from gaol on the grounds of ill health. A railway collision has occurred at Blackburn, in which five people were killed and thirty injured.

9th.—Lord Hartiagton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, denied that the Amir had begged the British Government to retain Kandahar one year longer in order that he might secure his position. Advices from Durban state that the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers has been completed and a South African Republic proclaimed. The Court of Queen's Bench has ordered a new trial in the Case of Clarke versus Bradlaugh. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government would deal with the Bradlaugh difficulty next Session.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been officially informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad is the southern boundary of the Tekke oasis annexed by Russia ; that Scobeleff's successor General Rohebergh, has established his head-quarters at Askabad ; and that there may be a few troops at Jowars, and that some had advanced as far as Pultabad, but had returned. Sir Charles said that, pending more exact information, he must decline to express an opinion whether or how far the Russian advance trenched upon Persian Territory.

10th.—The House of Commons last night brought up a report on the amendments of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Bill. Those amendments affecting the principle of the bill were rejected by large majorities, and the House agreed to adjournment of the debate. Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that according to reports on Portuguese authority the results of the Goa treaty were very satisfactory. His Lordship said he was awaiting the report of the Indian Government on the subject. The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that its Special Correspondent at Merv has been released and arrived at Meshed.

THE ACADEMY of July 23 contains an appreciative review of the 2nd volume of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's "Antiquities of Orissa." Adverting to the Doctor's works generally the *Reviewer* says, "it ought to be a matter of congratulation to find a native of India able to make such contributions to English literature."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : —1. Report on the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880. 2. Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Dacca Division for 1880-81. 3. Meteorological Record for July 1881. 4. Conference Monetaire Internationale Avril-Mai, 1881. Proces Verbaux, Paris. (From Department of Finance and Commerce of the Government of India.) 5. The Bengal Miscellany—a diglot magazine in English and Bengali, July 1881. Vol. 1. No. II. 6. The Iqd-i-Manzum, or the Poetic Necklace being selections from the Bustan of Seikh Musbh-ud-din Sa'di of Shiraz translated into literal English with copious notes. By Adalut Khan. 7. Selections from the Prem Sagur and Bagh-o-Bahar, translated into literal English with copious notes &c. By Adalut Khan. 8. An Essay on Famines in India. By Pundit Gunga Ram, Meerut. 9. Testimonials of Adalut Khan, a passed Munshi, Board of Examiners, 1878. 10. Ramayana of Valmiki with original text and Bengali Translation, Balkand—Published by Protap Chunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 11. Samveda Sunhita Kenthenui Sokha, No. 182 Translated into Bengali by Sutyabrata Samshwami Bhattacharja. 12. John Dickinson & Co's. monthly Price List of Printing paper, cards &c. for August 1881. 13. Review of the Forest Administration in the several Provinces under the Government of India for 1879-80.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 17th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject : Tide.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 19th Inst, at 7½ P. M.
Subject : Telephone and the Microphone.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S, F.I.C, on Saturday, the 20th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject : Iron.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1881.

OPIUM IN BRITISH BURMA AND CHINA.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON as Chief Commissioner of British Burma recorded a masterly minute on the consumption of opium in British Burma. He wrote : "Under some conditions the moderate use of opium may be beneficial. The Chinese population in British Burma, and to some extent also the immigrants from India, especially Chittagonians and Bengalees, habitually consume opium without any apparent bad effects ; those of them who have acquired the habit do not regularly indulge to excess. With the Burmese and other indigenous races the case is different. The Burmese seem quite incapable of using the drug in moderation. A Burman who takes to opium smokes habitually to excess. The habit once acquired can rarely, if ever, be broken off, and this infirmity of temperament is pandered to by the dealers in opium, who tempt young and respectable men to their ruin by giving them opium for nothing, well knowing that the taste once acquired will be habitually indulged." He continued :—"The papers now submitted for consideration present a painful picture of the demoralisation, misery, and ruin produced among the Burmese by opium smoking. Responsible officers in all divisions and districts of the province and natives everywhere bear testimony to it. To facilitate examination of the evidence on this point, I have thrown some extracts from the reports into an Appendix to this memorandum. These show that among the Burmans, the habitual use of the drug saps the physical and mental energies, destroys the nerves, emaciates the body, predisposes to disease, induces indolent and filthy habits of life, destroys self-respect, is one of the most fertile sources of misery, destitution, and crime, fills the jails with men of relaxed frame predisposed to dysentery and cholera, prevents the due extension of cultivation and the development of the land revenue, checks the natural growth of the population, and enfeebles the constitution of succeeding generations." Sir Charles Aitchison thus traced the growth of the habit of opium-smoking among the Burmans : "Probably a variety of causes have contributed to the spread of this vice. Burma is intellectually in a transition state. The people are becoming emancipated from many restrictions of their old creed. The inevitable tendency of the education we give, and of the new sense of personal liberty which our Government creates among an Oriental people, is to weaken the sanctions of religious belief and break down the restraints of social customs. Such results ought neither to surprise nor alarm us. However much the old-fashioned among the population may regret it, or blame us for it, we can as easily put back the shadow on the sun-dial as arrest the disintegration of old-world customs." He then says that the British Government is responsible for the introduction of the vice among the Burmans. He remarks : "There is too much truth in the allegation that we are not merely supplying an existing demand, but artificially creating a taste for the drug. However pure our intentions may be, the results are against us, and we shall not escape serious reproach if we persevere in our present course. Englishmen have a natural antipathy to legislate on questions of morality. But here the question is not one of better or worse morality, but of the salvation of a whole people from a vice which we have introduced among them, and from ruin, which it is to a great extent in our power to retard if not to prevent. Moreover, the Burmans have been accustomed to be legislated for in this matter. Under the Native rule, opium smoking was an offence against the law as well as against the Buddhist religion. Under these circumstances, it becomes all the more our duty to take precautions that the new liberty which we bring them is not used for a cloak of licentiousness." Native opinion in British Burma it seems is entirely in favour of the suppression of opium. Colonel Sladen says, the remedy advocated by them in Arakan is "an absolute interdiction of the drug throughout the country, and the peremptory closing of *all* shops." Mr. Hodgkinson adds : "The feeling of the people is strongly in favour of the absolute prohibition of the drug. A similar feeling I find also exists in Sandoway. In short, the consensus of native opinion is in favour of the absolute prohibition of opium as the only practical remedy to be applied to stem the current of this evil." In the Pegu division, the elders of the town of Pegu consider that neither liquor nor opium should be sold there. Mr. White, Assistant Commissioner in Bassein district, found it impossible to induce the natives to offer any other suggestion than the gradual closing of all opium shops. In Henzada, "respectable Burmans are in favour of the most drastic measures," and Mr. Weidemann, the Deputy Commissioner, "found it impossible to obtain the suggestion of any half measures from the elders consulted ; to put away the accursed thing entirely was the only advice which appeared to them of any value at all." Mr. Richardson, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Myanoung, reports to the same effect. "I have consulted," he says, "several Burmese of intelligence and education, and one and all have the same radical cure to propose, the shutting of the excise shops. Their verdict is not modified by one 'if' or 'but.'" From the natives of Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, and other districts of the Pegu division, there comes up the same cry. From the Tenassirim division, the Commissioner reports that "native opinion is strongly in favour of reverting to the old Burmese plan of prohibition." Sir Charles Aitchison accordingly proposed the interdiction of opium in British Burma. Sir Ashley Eden suppressed Ganja, and Sir Charles Aitchison would suppress Opium. It was urged that a repressive measure might lead to smuggling. Sir Charles in reply says : "One fact is worth a bushel of argument ; we have succeeded in almost stamping

out *ganja*, although the plant from which it is made grows wild in Burma. The difficulties we have in any case to contend with in preventing smuggling are so great that an addition to them would not be a very appreciable burden. Anyhow, smuggling, even on a considerable scale, would never lead to the universal consumption of the drug, and the evasion of the revenue is not to be compared with the gradual demoralization of the people. The question has altogether passed beyond the stage at which revenue considerations predominate." Sir Charles Aitchison proposed these repressive measures : " The first and most obvious step is to reduce the number of shops for the retail of opium ; this is a measure which rests entirely in the hands of the Local Administration. Before the next licensing season comes round, the history of every shop in the province will be inquired into, and the opinions of district officers and Commissioners will be taken as to the necessity for maintaining them. Such shops as are not declared to be really necessary, or may be situated where effective control cannot be exercised, will be closed. Licenses for new shops in new localities will not in future be granted, except on the strongest evidence that they are needed to meet a *bona fide* demand, and in places where the shops can be strictly supervised." Sir Charles added : " To do any good in checking this terrible evil, we must follow up the reduction of the number of shops by requiring the opium to be consumed on the premises, and by making the possession of opium in any quantity, however small, outside the shops illegal, except under a pass from the Collector." These proposals have been approved by the Government of India.

Let us now turn to China. It is remarkable that it is the universal testimony that opium does not produce on the Chinese the same deleterious effects that are seen in British Burma, possibly because it is not taken in excess. Mr E. H. Parker, His Majesty's Consul at Ch'ungk'ing, in a report to the Government of India writes as follows : " An intelligent native, who has travelled far and wide in this province, estimates that, of private families, small farmers, and country labourers, not 10 per cent. smoke opium ; of shopkeepers, 20 per cent. ; of hawkers, soldiers, and military hangers-on, 30 per cent. ; of boatmen, 40 per cent. ; of large wholesale tradesmen, 80 per cent. ; of civil officials and their hangers-on, and of wealthy landowners, 90 per cent. ; of actors, prostitutes, &c., 95 per cent." Again : " I noticed no shocking effects from smoking during my travels. Only two out of my 18 followers smoked, and these were the best men. Opium-shops are common everywhere. In Ch'ungk'ing there are 2,000 at least—that is one for every 100 souls ; but you seldom see livid or debauched faces. The Brigadier-General, who sleeps all day and smokes all night, and who (when I occasionally dine with him) has to leave the table for a smoke, is one of the heartiest-looking of all the Chinese officials." It will be seen from the above that those who argue the China opium question by analogy with British Burma fail to take note of the different conditions, which prevail in the two countries. In British Burma opium proves a deadly poison, while in China it contributes to health and vigour. Such being the case the morality question about our opium traffic with China is wholly untenable.

THE HOME ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH INDIA.

WE have before us the East India Home Accounts for 1879-80. These accounts are of course of a stereotyped character, but an examination of them is not altogether unprofitable. We find that the mere cost of communication between the Government of India and the Secretary of State was during the past year £224,285-7-1 or more than 22 lakhs of rupees. The details are thus given :

Post Office :	£. s. d.
Payments under the Postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	96,434 — —
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	3,600 — —
Stores for India ...	27,398 — 9
	127,432 —
Telegraph :	
Indo-European Telegraph ...	27,481 17 5
Red Sea and India Telegraph : Moiety of Annuity payable to Shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 39) ...	18,027 — —
Indian Telegraph Department : Absentee Allowances ...	4,745 7 9
Ditto : Special Pay and Expenses of an Officer of the Indian Telegraph Department on special duty ; Passages to India on appointment ; Share of Expenses of International Telegraph Office at Berne, &c. ...	1,077 13 8
	51,331 18 10
Telegraph Lines in India—Stores for India.	45,521 7 6
	96,853 6 4
	224,285 7 9

This amount would be enough for the administration of a small state, but a great Government like that of British India can well afford this cost for the mere carriage of messages between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Government in England. The cost of administration in England comes to more than twenty-one lakhs per annum. We give the details below :

Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Clerk, Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service, two Members of the London Medical Board, &c. ..	£. s. d. 136,079 15 7
Auditor and Assistants, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 ...	4,729 11 10
Store Department : Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Fees to Surveyors, Ground Rent of Premises, Rates and Taxes, Repairs, Supplies, &c. ...	23,440 2 1
Law charges ...	1,455 2 3
Bank of England and Bank of Ireland for Management of Debt ...	21,937 12 4
Postage of Despatches to and from India...	5,624 14 8
Office contingencies : Rates, Taxes, coals, Gas, candles, Furniture and Repairs, Stamps, Advertisements, Postage, Telegrams, Pay of Police, Messengers's clothing, and various petty charges. ...	16,987 19 —
	210,254 17 9

We subjoin a list of the Secretary of State's establishment :

Secretary of State : two Under Secretaries of State ; Assistant Under Secretary of State ; and fifteen Members of council ..	No. 19
correspondence Departments : consisting of fifty-six Officers and clerks ...	56
Accountant General's Department : consisting of forty-three Officers and clerks ...	43
Funds Department : consisting of six Officers and clerks, one of whom is also Agent to the Administrators General in India ...	6
Registry and Despatch Department : consisting of twenty-nine Officers and Clerks ...	29
Miscellaneous Officers, &c. : consisting of Assistant Government Director of Indian Railway Companies ; Librarian ; Assistant to ditto ; two Members of the Medical Board for the examination of Officers of the Indian Services ; Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State ; Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State ; Clerk of the Council ; Clerk of the Works ; Keeper of Records in the Accountant General's Department ; and Press Writer ...	11
Miscellaneous Officers and Clerks not on the Permanent Establishment : consisting of Private Secretary to the Secretary of State ; Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service ; Ordnance Consulting Officer for India ; Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards, Clerk to ditto ; Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire ; Principal Clerk to the Legal Adviser ; and Officer temporarily employed in connection with the Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce Department ...	—
Clerks temporarily employed at the India Office ...	—
Office-keepers and Messengers ...	62
Housekeeper, Assistant Housekeeper, Housemaids, and Charwomen ...	33
Artisans and Labourers employed at the India Office.	—

The expenses for training civil administrators and engineers for India came to the following amount during the past year :

Examination Expenses and Allowances of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India ...	£. s. d. 13,804 11 5
Royal Indian Engineering College : Salaries of President, Professors &c.; Wages of Servants ; Provisions, and Contingent Expenses ... 21,216 9 10	
Refund of a Fee to a Student 35 — —	
	21,251 9 10
Salaries and Expenses, while gaining practical experience in their profession, of Students retained in this country after having passed out of the Royal Indian Engineering College ...	8,028 13 10
Expenses attending the Examination of candidates for the civil Engineer Establishment, Passages to India on appointment, &c, ..	2,607 19 7

The tribute which India pays to England in the shape of pensions to retired British officers is thus given :

Ordinary to Officers on Retirement :	£. s. d.
Home Service, including Addiscombe, Haileybury, Warley, &c., retiring in usual course ...	21,876 14 —
Home Service, retiring on reduction of Staff	51,332 8 6
Uncovenanted Service of India ...	51,952 5 2
Judges of High courts, &c. ...	24,981 12 9
Annuities, Pensions, and Allowances payable in respect of the Indian Civil Service Annuity, Military, and Medical Funds, and the Indian Navy Fund :	
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund ...	240,664 — 3
Madras Civil Service ditto ...	95,127 — 3
Annuity Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund.	69,622 11 8
Bengal Military Orphan Society ..	59,357 14 3
Bengal Military Fund ...	177,959 11 1
Madras ditto ..	173,674 12 8
Bombay ditto ..	111,205 11 4
Indian Navy Fund ...	12,739 2 1
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund ...	49,416 16 11
Madras Medical Fund ..	78,604 4 5
Bombay Medical Retiring Fund ..	19,951 19 7
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances :	
Covenanted Civil Service ..	89,303 6 7
Uncovenanted Service ...	38,470 13 3
Military Officers in Civil employ ...	82,086 8 2
Marine :	
Pensions and Retired Allowances ..	38,996 5 8
Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	3,059 2 1

The whole of this amount goes into the pockets of Englishmen—not one shilling is received by an Indian. Considerable discussion is going on about the supply of stores from England. We find that the following store establishment is entertained in England :

Officers, &c., connected with the Supply of Stores :	£. s. d.
Salaries included in the Home Accounts under the item " Salaries of the Secretary of State, &c. :	
Store Department : consisting of fifty-one Officers and Clerks, nine Supervisors of the First and Second Grades, and twenty-seven Examiners and Assistant Examiners of Stores ...	24,994 — —
Miscellaneous Officers at the Depot not on the Permanent Establishment : consisting of Superintendent of Military Supplies ; Medical Attendant on Labourers ; Cooper for examination of Casks of Beer supplied to India ; two assistants to ditto ; and Medical Examiner of Drugs ...	1,791 — —
clerks temporarily employed in the Store Department ...	218 — —
Wages included in the Home Accounts under the item " Store Department, Wages, &c.:"	
Artisans and Labourers employed in the Store Department ..	7,637 — —
Labourers temporarily employed in the Store Department ...	2,558 — —

We will now touch upon some minor items. British lunatics from India cost £7,900-14-0 :

Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing : Salaries and Allowances of the Staff ; Board and Clothing of the Lunatics, and other expenses ..	£. s. d. 6,913 4 7
Maintenance of Lunatics elsewhere than in the Royal India Lunatic Asylum ; Passage from India of Civil Lunatics, &c....	987 9 9

We have still to bear the cost of the Political Mission to Persia, given at £12,000. We note below a few miscellaneous items :

India Museum : Salaries and Allowances of the Staff, Pay of Police, and Contingent Expenses ...	£. s. d. 7,563 8 7
Expenses in connection with the Indian Department at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 ...	307 10 4
Expenses of Survey and other Maps relating to India ...	107 11 6
Special Pay and Contingent Expenses of Officers employed in compiling the " Gazetteer of India" ...	5,022 — —
Expenses connected with the Works on the Textile Manufactures of India, subscribed for by Chambers of Commerce, &c. ...	809 19 4
Objects of a Literary, Scientific or Antiquarian Character ..	3,195 8 5
Allowance to Consulates at Reunion and Cayenne for inspection of coolie Immigrants ..	600 — —
Salary of Dr. W. Waagen from 1st January 1878 to 31st December 1879, while engaged on Palæontological Work for the Geological Survey ...	600 — —
Expenses attending the collection of Seeds and Plants of the chinchona and Rubber Trees from South America, and Cost of Analyses of Chinchona Bark ...	1,018 8 —
Remuneration to several Officers and others specially employed, and Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	1,974 5 2
	21,193 11 4

The cost and repairs of the Insignia of the Orders of the Star of India and the Crown of India came to £1194-6-6. But "relief to distressed natives of India" amounted to the munificent sum of £78-8-4 ! Such are some of the beauties of the Home Accounts of British India !

BEHAR.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bengal reviewing the last administration report of the Patna Commissioner is full of interesting information regarding the material condition of the people of Behar. Referring to Sarun the Commissioner says: "In Sarun, from which district the Collector, Mr. MacDonnell, in the previous year's report took occasion to say that the people were in better circumstances than people of the same class in Tirhoot, and they did not present to him the impoverished appearance he had been led to expect, this satisfactory state of things has been maintained. Mr. MacDonnell writes that his close enquiries throughout the district regarding the equity of the assessments made under the license-tax showed him that there is an amount of petty trade and money-making in a small way going on in Sarun, of which he had not been previously aware. What is true of Sarun, I have no doubt is true of other districts also in this Division. Mr. MacDonnell says:—"All this helps the people, and affords some explanation of how a district so densely populated is able to afford food for all. We need to dive under the surface of native life, and acquaint ourselves with the manifold ways the people have of supplementing the means which agriculture affords them, before we shall understand how it is that over a thousand people to the square mile can live in parts of this district and present the well-fed, healthy appearance they do to-day." Speaking of the material condition of the people of his sub-division of Sewan in this district, Mr. Tobin, the Magistrate, writes—"The condition of the people, as regards their actual physique, has been in the past year as different as possible from the preceding year. Those who hold enough land to supply their families with food had no stint, while those who live wholly or partly by labour could get a liberal food wage." Mr. Ritchie, in charge of the Gopalgunge sub-division in this district, writing on the same subject, says—"There was one sign of prosperity that was very evident to the eye during the cold-weather tour, viz. the building and re-building of houses. Another sign was the large number of new wells built. Many of these were constructed from advances made by the Opium Department, but a great many others were built by private agency and by advances from the Hutwa Raj." Of Durbhunga, it is said that "there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the people, and the improvement is specially remarkable in a tract of country which had been particularly unfortunate during the famine years, and the depopulation of which occupied the attention of two special officers deputed at the time by Government." Champarun seems to be very backward. The Commissioner says: "The good average of the harvests for some time back had produced a comparative prosperity; but Mr. Edgar says, after all this is only compared with previous bad years. The people of Chumparun are undoubtedly more backward in every way than the people of other districts in this Division. The Collector of Patna (Mr. Metcalfe) considers that considerable improvement is manifest in that district both in respect of the actual condition of the people and of their increasing knowledge of the means necessary for their own defence against exactions, and of their pecuniary ability to avail themselves of those means. In the opinion of the Deputy Magistrate of Behar, himself a native of Bengal, there is no very great difference between the condition of the Bengali and Behari ryot. What difference there is, is due partly to the fact that the Bengali supplements his agricultural earnings when necessary by other kinds of remunerative labour, and partly to the greater productiveness of the soil of Bengal. The material condition of the cultivators in the north of the Shahabad district is believed by the Commissioner to be above the average of Bengal and Behar, owing to the prevalence of tenant-right in the form of *guzashta* tenures and of occupancy rights. In the south of the district the rights of the people to the soil are less generally established, and their condition is less prosperous. In Gya the general status of the people is said to be slowly rising, though the Collector believes that the *bhaoli* system is a bar to improvement. The Commissioner differs from Mr. Kemble on this point, holding that, where wages are paid in kind, the payment of rents in kind cannot be very detrimental. On the whole, runs the Resolution, "the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to be able to concur in the view expressed by Mr. Halliday that "the province of Behar is not in that state of collapse and ruin which it has pleased some sensational writers to represent as its condition to the public during the past year." That the general cheapness of food has resulted in an improvement of the condition of the mass of people is evident from a comparison of the numbers of emigrants registered during the last three years, viz. 5,039 in 1878-79, 4,606 in 1879-80, and 3,056 in the year under review. These figures show conclusively a diminution in the pressure of the population on the means of subsistence in the districts of Shahabad and Patna, where most of the emigrants are registered. In the districts north of the Ganges, an annual exodus of the men to labour in Bengal takes the place to some extent of emigration to the colonies and tea districts. Of this no statistics are possible, but some idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the fact that remittances by money-orders payable in Sarun alone have risen to five lakhs of rupees. "These are all in small sums," writes the Collector, "and are the savings of men who have gone abroad for employment or service." It will be thus seen that the Behar ryot is gradually emerging from his depressed condition, and that in spite of the existing Rent-Law. The Rent Bill agitation has it would seem stimulated the institution of enhancement suits. The notices of enhancement rose from 573 to 1798 in the past year. The rise was most conspicuous in Patna and Shahabad, and is thus differently accounted for by the district officers. The Collector of Patna attributes it to the fact that "yearly the ryots stand more on their supposed rights, and the landlords are obliged to have recourse to the Civil Courts." The Collector of Shahabad, on the other hand holds that "there is a feeling abroad that the proposed alteration in the rent-law will be adverse to the zemindars, and opportunities are sought to profit by the present law while they can. In consequence of this, the number of enhancement notices has increased from 255 to 961. Most of them purport to demand an increase on the ground of increased area. At the same time I believe zemindars are alive to the necessity of raising rents while they are able. The other day I had a number of kabuliyats presented for registration, but denied by the ryots. It appeared that the latter had executed the kabuliyats knowing they were liable to enhancement, as their lands had been continually changed. They subsequently denied the execution, it was said, on hearing of the proposed change in the law by which their liability would be removed." As regards the conduct of the zemindars the Resolution says: "Though degrees of good and bad management exist in each class, the Commissioner thinks on the whole that the great zemindars of Behar are not themselves oppressive or exacting landlords, but that the great object with the smaller zemindars and middlemen is to make the most they can out of their tenants. The liberality and public spirit of the Maharaja of Bettiah in granting the land required for the Railway to Bettiah and surrendering his rights to rents from salt lands are conspicuously noticed in the report. As regards the management of the Hutwa Raj, the Commissioner agrees with the Collector that, though there is still some grounds for adverse criticism, a real advance has been made. The Maharaja is extending the system of direct management and controlling as far as he can his native *ticcadars*; and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that, if the district and sub-divisional officers exercise tact and courtesy in their intercourse with him, he will readily listen to their advice and do still more to improve the management of his great estates. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the favourable terms in which the management of the Doomraon estate in Shahabad is spoken of. In Gya the Tickari property suffers from endless and expensive law suits, and the ryot, it is to be feared, bear the burden in the end." The personal influence of the district officer is still very high in Behar, and if the latter knows how to utilize his influence, we think much may be effected in the way of placing the relations between the landlord and tenant without recourse to violent legislation.

M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE ON BI-METALLISM.

THE eminent Belgian economist, M. Emile de Laveleye, has followed up his recent letter on bi-metallic question to his colleagues of the Cobden Club with an able and thoughtful article on the same important subject in the new number of the *Fortnightly Review*. This article deserves the careful study of all who are interested in the currency question. M. Emile de Laveleye writes: "From the farthest antiquity downwards, men have always used the two precious metals as monetary standards. The attempt to exclude one of them is, therefore, an assault upon natural facts revealed and confirmed by history. Nature has specially endowed two metals with the qualities which fit them to be made into money." Such being the case, when England adopted a gold standard in 1816, she violated natural law, and produced suffering accordingly.

M. Emile de Laveleye clearly points out the evil effects caused by change. In the decade which followed the definite resumption of cash payments in England in 1821, there was produced all over the world a disastrous fall in prices and afterwards a frightful crisis. When prices fall from scarcity of money, the agriculturist and farmer unable to detect the mysterious influence of contraction of money attribute it to foreign competition, and naturally demand that the importation of foreign merchandise should be hindered as much as possible. In the United States the distress produced by England's action was so great that people called for the exclusion of foreign goods by an augmentation of the customs duties. There was the same demand for the protective system in France. The French Chamber of Deputies represented to the King in 1822 that "the growing distress of the department of the east and west, proves that the measures taken too late against the importation of foreign cereals are insufficient." In 1873 Germany did what England had done in 1816. She proscribed silver and replaced it by gold, and the change produced the same effects. M. Emile de Laveleye observes:—"The adoption of a gold standard by England in 1816 was not only a great iniquity in respect of the people of England and of all debtors, it was a great economic blunder which has made itself felt in all its force from the moment when French bi-metallism which counterbalanced its effects, ceased to work. In reality the English system results in a surrender to incessant variations in value of that silver, which is the money of India with its two hundred millions of inhabitants as well as being the money of the majority of the nations with which England carries on three-quarters of its trade." M. Emile de Laveleye then shows that the indirect effects of the change on European trade are even worse than the direct effects on the Indian Treasury. He thus explains the point:—

A bill payable in gold has a certain basis, inasmuch as for an ounce of gold I can always obtain in London £3 17s. 10d. So long as the bi-metallic system was in operation at Paris a bill payable in silver had a fixed basis inasmuch as for a kilo of silver I should obtain at Paris 200 francs, which brought the ounce of silver at London to about 7s. 8d. Now that free mintage is at an end, and that bi-metalism no longer exists anywhere there is no longer a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and consequently the value of the silverbond is always fluctuating. This is what kills trade. To be convinced of this, it is enough to read the petition of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, or a certain pamphlet, *Reasons for the Adoption of a Bi-metallic Money system*. To describe the evil I will borrow a few lines from the three most competent authorities on the subject. Mr. Henry Gibbs, a director of the Bank of England in his admirable pamphlet, *The Double Standard*, says:—

"What is most to be dreaded, and, if possible, provided against is a further depreciation in the value of silver. It is that further depreciation and indeed any abnormal fluctuation which affects for evil the interests of all those in gold-using countries who have commercial dealings with silver-using countries. Such fluctuation acting on the exchanges imparts an additionally speculative character to their business; they can make no just estimate of what they have to receive for their goods; the thing that they do receive is for them a commodity, just as wool is or bark, or silk, or tea. Neither more nor less. So the exchange of cotton goods, one kind of merchandise, for silver, another kind of merchandise is but barter."

Commerce not only with India but with four-fifths of the inhabitants of the globe is therefore reduced to the elementary condition of barter.

The conclusions which M. Emile de Laveleye draws from a careful examination of the effects of the adoption of a gold standard by England and Germany are that the measure has caused calamitous crisis, the first after 1816, the second after 1873; that it has been in those countries an iniquity and a spoliation in respect of the nation and all debtors; that the demonetisation of silver is leading the Indian Treasury to bankruptcy and the Native tax-payer to misery; and that it causes the decline of English commerce by the intolerable instability, which it introduces into the exchange with the silver currencies. The soundness of these conclusions cannot be questioned by any intelligent and unbiassed thinker. Nor is this all. England, the great champion of Free Trade, will soon be brought face to face with the question—Whether she would have gold alone as money and thereby destroy Free Trade?

Mr. Goschen, the great English financier, says: "To wish to make the exclusive employment of gold universal is a pernicious Utopia." M. Emile de Laveleye goes further and holds that it is a mistake to wish for a mono-metallic standard all over the world. The essential thing in currency is stability of value, because it is the lease of prices and contracts. Mr. Stanley Jevons has demonstrated with mathematical conclusiveness that a money standard composed of two metals is less variable than a standard of a single metal. He thus illustrates the point: "Imagine two reservoirs of water each subject to variation of supply and demand. In the absence of any connecting pipe, the level of the water in each reservoir will be subject to its own fluctuations merely, but if we open a connection, the water in both will assume a certain mean level, and the effect of any excessive supply or demand will be distributed over the whole area of both reservoirs." The superior steadiness of the bi-metallic system has been placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. The French bi-metallic arrangement did for a long series of years maintain the ratio of gold and silver in spite of constantly varying rates of production for each metal. It may, therefore, be taken for certain that if this system were extended to all or a very large majority of States, the ratio would be preserved. A change in currency is certainly a bad thing; but it is for England to consider carefully whether her change to bi-metallism or that of France and the United States to a mono-metallic standard would be the greater evil. If the United States and France defeated by the resistance of England were to proscribe silver and sell at the London market the thousand of millions of this metal which they possess, the price of silver would fall to half, perhaps, to a third of its usual value, and the consequences to India will be simply disastrous.

THE NORTH-WEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WE have before us the Director's report on the administration of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1880-81. It gives a brief *resume* of the work of the Department during the period under report and is divided into the following heads:—(1) Village Records; (2) Traffic Registration; (3) Construction of Wells; (4) Reh Experiments and glass-making; (5) Eradication of Kans; (6) Arboriculture; (7) Public Gardens; (8) Sericulture; (9) *Tobacco; (10) Kumaon orchards; (11)* Improvement of cattle; (12) Experimental Farms; (13) Workshops; (14) Court of Wards Estates; (15) Co-operation of the Native Landowners. Mr. Wright's report is not a mere statement of what the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has done during the past official year. It criticises the work of the department in the past and offers suggestions for increasing its efficiency for the future. On some points Mr. Wright has spoken plainly, and shown that the Department is not sufficiently utilized in the administration.

In dealing with the work of the Department n connection with Village Records, Mr. Wright frankly says that the existing state of affairs is not satisfactory. He points out the drawbacks of the present system. He writes:—"The Rules, by whomsoever drawn up, are issued under the authority of the Board, and as such command the obedience of the officers whose duty it is to carry them out as implicitly as those for excise, stamp, compensation, enhancement of rents, &c. It is merely the duty of the Director, as Board's Inspector, to see that they are carried out. If the control of an officer in the present position of the Director is irksome to District officers, or, however good in theory, inexpedient in practice, do away with it, remove the irritating cause. But as long as it is the duty of the Director as Boards Inspector to see that the rules are properly carried out, I venture to think that he is in a false position if he is to hold his hand where he sees cause for blame, because he is likely to weaken his influence in other directions. And yet there can be no doubt that the possible irritation resulting from a strict enforcement of the Rules may weaken the Director's influence in his more legitimate duties connected with agriculture and commerce, and it is an anomaly that it should be so. In the capacity of Board's Inspector the Director's duties are executive; in connection with Agriculture they are merely those of suggesting and advising; and I do not say that there is always the risk of one or the other suffering from this abnormal union of authority: either the supervision over the patwari and kanungo work will be less strict, or the force of the suggestions and advice of the Director in the direction of improved agriculture will be weakened. The only argument in favour of the duties of Board's Inspector being retained by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce is that Mr. Buck is personally interested in supervising the efficient performance of duties for many of which he is responsible, and the continuous supervision of an experienced and personally interested official is the only possible means of securing such efficient performance." We entirely agree with Mr. Wright; but he forgets that the supervision of kanungos and patwaris is an important share of the work of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The first duty of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Commerce, laid down by Sir John Strachey in his minute of 23th November 1874, would be the organization of an effective system of maintaining correct and trustworthy agricultural records. Now, if Mr. Wright's suggestions were carried out, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce would lose the most considerable portion of its present duties; and it will then be difficult to justify its existence. We have always been of opinion that it is a mere waste of time and labour and energy to elaborate Rules for supervising patwaries' work. The very idea of promoting the efficiency and honesty of men, whose pay ordinarily ranges from Rs. 5 to 12 per mensem, is to our thinking ridiculous. To expect men whose earnings are smaller than those of a common railway porter to be efficient and honest public servants, is to expect an impossibility. The Rules which are popularly called "Buck's institutes," are unworkable, and the fact that they have been drawn up by Mr. Buck himself is a striking commentary on what we hear so often, that he was qualified in an extraordinary degree for presiding over the Department which Sir John Strachey placed under him. Mr. Buck and his subordinates of course believe that there has been great improvement in the village records since the new Rules have been brought into force, and that the records "must perforce contain a very great deal of truth than they did of old when they were generally drawn up in the patwaris' house, and very often at some distance from the village which they concerned." But Mr. Buck's ardent admirer, the *Pioneer*, is obliged to ask him —"Has he not heard, even amid the pæans of reform, whispers of such things as papers written up wholesale by hired agents or patwaris who live at a distance of 15 or 20 miles from the circles nominally under their charge?" If Mr. Buck has not heard these things we must say that he has no ears. Should the Director, in accordance with Mr. Wright's suggestions, be relieved of his duties as Board's Inspector for supervising putwaris and kanungos' work, the North-West Department of Agriculture will lose an important share of its work. The circumstance that other duties have been combined with agricultural work, furnishes a strong argument in favor of the retention of the Department; and this has been clearly recognized by Mr. Buck himself.

The work of the Department in connection with traffic registration is in charge of Mr. Fuller, the Assistant Director. The general scope of the departmental operations in this direction comprises the registration of traffic crossing the frontier of Tibet and Nepal, of traffic passing along the roads in a selected portion of these provinces and of railway-borne traffic. Now, so far as the railway-borne traffic is concerned, the statistics collected by the Department are of course trustworthy. But the same thing cannot be said in regard to road-traffic. The Department cannot guarantee the accuracy of the returns of road traffic, though we are told that great care has been taken to ensure it. Statistics which are not perfectly accurate are worse than useless. With regard to foreign traffic we have Mr. Wright's own admission "that it is impossible to look for more than approximate accuracy, and the frontier registration will always remain the most unsatisfactory portion of the trade registration of the department." In respect to the collection of agricultural statistics, the Department has failed to perform its duties. Mr. Wright observes:—"The very imperfect performance by the department of what would appear to be one of its principal duties, the collection of Agricultural Statistics can not fail to be a matter of regret. It only prepares a brief *resume* of the results of each harvest, and is able to give no statistics of outturn or area." So much for the collection of agricultural and commercial statistics and the maintenance of trustworthy village records. Turning to the other branches of the work of the Department, we notice that the question of the construction of so-called state wells is not yet ripe for a decision. During the year under report certain Reh experiments have been made, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which met at Aligarh in the beginning of 1878; but so far these experiments have had but little success. A steam plough has been imported for the purpose of bringing again under cultivation the wide tracts of soil in Bundelkhund, rendered unfit for cultivation by the dense growth of the weed called *Kans*. Experiments with this plough were made at Banda, and, we are told, proved successful. Mr. Wright says that the irresistible force of the steam plough has excited the greatest astonishment and admiration of crowds of Natives, who have thronged to see the novelty. We must, however, bear in mind that the ordinary zemindar in the North-Western Provinces cannot afford to import and work a steam plough for the purpose of eradicating *kans* grass. Roadside arboriculture seems to be making considerable progress. Under the supervision of the North-West Agricultural Department upwards of 200,000 plants are every year planted out on roads from the nurseries, most of which are fruit or fodder producing. Exotic plantations have been commenced in the public gardens at Saharunpur, Agra, Lucknow, and Allahabad; but this work has as yet made little progress beyond the preparation of the land required for the purpose. The management of the sericultural operations in Dera-Dun has been transferred to Messrs. Lister & Co. of Bradford, though the financial responsibility of Government remains unimpaired. The Director congratulates the Government of the North-Western Provinces on this arrangement as he thinks that the industry will be better managed by the firm to which it has been transferred, and as it contains all the elements of future success. The tobacco operations at Ghazipur and Pusa we reviewed so recently in these columns, that we need not notice them here. The Kumaon orchards are in charge of Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, and not of the Director of Agriculture. The Department has not been able to do much in the way of improving the breed of agricultural cattle in the North-Western Provinces; but Mr. Wright

thinks that "some good may result from maintaining small cattle-breeding establishments in the head-quarters of the larger estates under the management of the Court of Wards." We have always and strongly objected to agricultural experiments being conducted in Court of Wards estates at the expense of the Wards, for the simple reason that it is unfair to do so. We criticised the other day the operations of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, and showed that the ordinary ryot could not be expected to profit by the results of the experiments conducted thereon, even if they should prove successful. Many of these experiments, as Sir Ashley Eden has pertinently observed, relate to matters which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, on agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community. Mr. Wright admits that the experimental operations at Cawnpore are under very imperfect supervision, and that without efficient superintendence most important experiments may be vitiated. Besides the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, there is a model farm at Allahabad, the Superintendent of which draws Rs. 4,500 per annum. But we never hear anything of what is done in the Allahabad Model Farm. There is one recommendation made by Mr. Wright which has our hearty support. He thinks that an institution similar to the Sydapet Agricultural School is wanted for the North-Western Provinces, and suggests that it might be possible to give apprentices grounded at Cawnpore scholarships to Cirencester, such as the Government of Bengal has established, with a view to introduce into India a body of trained agriculturists. We earnestly hope this suggestion will meet with favourable consideration at the hands of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT WOULD seem that the apprehended collision between the House of Lords and the House of Commons regarding the Irish Land Bill has come to pass. The following is the latest telegram on the subject:

London, August 13.—The House of Lords by large majorities have dissen ed from the House of Commons' amendments to the Irish Land Bill and have insisted on their own amendments being accepted. Lord Salisbury has unexpectedly assumed a most uncompromising tone. Lord Granville has solemnly protested against Lord Salisbury's attitude. The House of Commons will reconsider the Land Bill on Monday. The attitude of Government is very firm. The *Standard* condemns the action of the Lords and urges moderate counsels.

IT IS stated that Mr. C. Grant will officiate for Sir A. C. Lyall as Secretary to the Foreign Department and that Mr. A. Mackenzie will act for Mr. Grant as Home Secretary. We are glad to observe that at last a modicum of justice will be done to the claims of the Bengal Civilians to preferment under the Government of India. Need we say that Mr. Mackenzie will be an acquisition to the Government of India? But what will be a gain to India will be a loss to Bengal. We hope Mr. Mackenzie in his new position will not turn his back upon Bengal as some Bengal Civilians have unfortunately done on their association with the Government of India. We believe Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, retires in April 1882, and Mr. Grant succeeds him in that high office. Mr. Mackenzie will be then made permanent in the Home Secretariat.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN, whilst he was Joint-Magistrate of Baraset, distinguished himself as a friend of the Indigo ryot. Though occupying a subordinate position he broke many a lance with the then Presidency Commissioner Mr. Grote and the then Lieutenant-Governor Sir Frederic Halliday for the protection of the ryot, and it is needless for us to add that he won the day. His evidence before the Indigo Commission of 1860 was at once the most intelligent, elaborate, and independent. We cannot believe that now that he is the responsible Ruler of Bengal he will allow a revival of old Indigo abuses. Some bad reports lately came from Midnapore, but we believe the strong action taken by Government has redressed the grievances of the ryots of that district. Indigo oppression it is said has reappeared in the district of Rajshye. But Nuddea seems to be again the hotbed of Indigo troubles. There seems to be a very bad feeling between a planter-zemindar and his ryots in the Sub-Division of Meherpore. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who is called Mr. Slack, seems to be very slack in the discharge of his duties as far as the ryots are concerned. Sir John Peter Grant in his memorable minute on the report of the Indigo Commission said that the oppressions of the Indigo planters were chiefly due to the abnormal sympathy of the Magistracy with them. None is better aware of this failing of the Magistracy than Sir Ashley Eden, and we hope he will bear it in mind when he deals with the Indigo cases now cropping up.

WE ARE sorry to observe that the *Englishman* again raises the question of the abolition of the Durga Puja holidays. Is there to be no finality in this question? Of course our contemporary only repeats the old arguments, which we are tired of answering, and which we will not therefore notice in detail. The writer says that "the abolition of such anomaly as the Puja can only be a question of time." We do not believe that he seriously means what he says. Surely neither the Government nor the Bank of Bengal can abolish the "Puja," any more than they can abolish Xmas, though they may arbitrarily cut down the holidays. As far as the Government is concerned we think we may rely upon its good faith—we do not believe that it will rescind the decision passed only last year. The case with the Bank of Bengal may be different. It is no longer under the control of Government, and may therefore do what it likes. But it behoves the Bank authorities to remember that they will outrage the national feeling by abolishing the Durga Puja vacation.

THE STATESMAN publishes the following letter:

SIR—One Babu Poorno Chunder Banerjee Civil Hospital Assistant of Hajeepore, applied for leave of absence on the ground of his wife's illness. Dr. Payne directed the Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpore, who had forwarded the application with his recommendation to make an inquiry *through the police*, as to the truth of the applicant's statements. Our Civil Surgeon, who is a sensible and kind-hearted gentleman consulted Mr. Worsley, our popular District Magistrate, on the subject. Mr. Worsley, we hear, has written to the Surgeon-General strongly protesting against his orders, and plainly intimating that the police would not interfere. Police investigations take place only when heinous offences are committed

ANTI-HUMBUG

Mozufferpore, August 8, 1881.

Dr. Payne in his last annual report on the Charitable Dispensaries states that he has introduced the practice of making the Police report on applications of medical subordinates for leave. Could any thing be more demoralizing than this? We see that the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Report takes no notice of this scandalous practice.

WE TAKE from the *Indian Daily News* the following telegrams relating to Affghansthan:

Quetta, August 10.—Ayub appears to be doing his best to restore confidence to all classes at Candahar, by repressing violence, and oppression on the part of his soldiers. It is said the Duranies are eagerly taking service with him. Ayub has been betrothed to the Niece of Wali Shere Ali, he is much in want of arms and is taking strict measures to discover, money, Muskets and Rifles supposed to be hidden in the neighbourhood of the city. Sirdar Mahommed Hassan Khan has been sent to Zemindawar as Governor. The Sartip Noor Mahommed is said to have retired in dungeon to his house at Kokera, because of Ayub's determination to give Hashim Khan the Governorship of Candahar. From Khelat-i-Ghilzai news comes that 1,500 regular troops are collected there by Gholam Haidar. A camp is being prepared at Deh Khoja for the army intended for Cabul.

Allahabad, August 11, 23*h*. 7*m*.—From the latest Afghan news, the Ameer has by no means yet resigned all hope of overthrowing Ayub, even though Candahar has fallen. While on the other hand the response made by the country to Ayub is not as universal as might have been expected. Desertions from his force occur daily, and the Ameer's army at Khelat-i-Ghilzai is rapidly growing in numbers. Several Zemindawar Chiefs have their levies at that place. At Ghazni there are 2,000—irregulars, while another 2,000—well armed and equipped are marching from Shikabad in Wadak. From the envoy's estimate Abdur Rahman has a large army at Cabul, and plenty of money and arms to raise more regiments, the main body of the troops are in Sherpore cantonments. The Ameer lives in the Chardep Valley, and all depends on his taking instant action, before his troops become disloyal, and listen to Ayub's emissaries. It is a pity his tyranical conduct has alienated many friends, and he does not know whom to leave in charge of the capital, while marching against Ayub. An emeute in Cabul would of course be fatal, but if the army remains loyal the Ameer may yet retrieve his fortune.

So both Ayub Khan and Abdur-Rahman are working in right earnest. The issue between them depends wholly upon the popular feeling in Affghansthan. There is one advantage in favour of Abdur-Rahman. Thanks to our Government he has both money and arms.

WE HAVE received copies of further correspondence between Dr. Kavanagh, Counsel for the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, and the Foreign Secretary. Dr. Kavanagh repeats the requests he had already made. He writes:

I humbly submit that, in accordance with the words and terms of the Proclamation, dated 9th April 1875, and of the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Government of India, No. 69. dated 3rd June 1875, my client, the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, is entitled to select a place of residence in British India, with the approval of the Government of India, and his treatment in Madras is opposed to the said Proclamation and to the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

I hope, therefore, that the wishes of my client to reside in Bombay, with an allowance of five lacs of rupees annually are not contrary to the terms of the Proclamation, and that he shall enjoy more freedom, is not opposed to the letter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

That the moneys, which according to Dr. Seward's statement to me, which have been saved from the allowance granted to my client, and which amounts to nearly three lacs of rupes, be refunded to him.

Touching the *status* of my clients, the two Ranis, I submit, they are free agents in the eye of the law; their conduct has never been impeached; they expressed a desire to consult me on their private pecuniary affairs, and I venture to hope that the Government of India will place no obstacle in their seeing me as their legal adviser, upon their private affairs.

The withholding of their private property including "*Stridhun*" which is composed of moneys, ornaments, and other valuable properties, which were presented to them by their husband, and by the nobles, Sirdars, Durajdars, and other subjects of Baroda, on the occassion of the Barsa Ceremoney, is, I submit unjustifiable and contrary to the written undertakings of the Government of India, which pledged their word, that the property of the Ranis was in their safe custody for protection and would be restored to them.

As we said before these requests are reasonable. The Foreign Secretary replies that "the points raised are obviously very disputable, and not at all likely to be settled at an interview."

THE LEVY of the Latrine Cess has become a burning question in the Suburban Municipality. A notice had been issued by the Vice-Chairman demanding the Latrine Cess upon lands whether occupied or not. Strange to say that the cess was imposed upon tanks, gardens and other lands, for which no service was rendered. A petition was submitted to the Commissioners protesting against this indiscriminate levy of the cess with the following legal opinions:

The real meaning of *occupier* in Section 4 is shewn by Section 5, and I am of opinion that the owner of a house vacant is not liable to pay the fee mentioned in Section 4.

The 7th July 1881. (Sd.) G. C. PAUL,
Advocate-General.

It appears to me clear that the Commissioners are not entitled under Bengal Act VI of 1878 to levy any fees from owners of "holdings" which do not admit of the service contemplated by the Act being done to them. The language of Section 3 of the Act is no doubt very large and refers generally to "holdings" which under Bengal Act V of 1876 "*includes*" any parcel of land, &c, &c., tank or other immoveable property, &c., &c., &c.; but it must be read with the rest of the Act: and so read I think there is no difficulty in seeing that the Legislature did not intend that fees should be levied from "holdings" having no latrines and not requiring the use of the establishment for "the cleansing of all public and private latrines" which the Commissioners may "maintain." It will be observed that the term "holdings" in the Act of 1876 does not *mean* but *includes* any parcel of land, &c., and the inferrence I draw from the use of the word *includes* is that to arrive at the meaning of the word "holdings" in any particular Section of the Act, the context must be looked at; in other words, a "holding" in one place may mean only a house; in another, only a garden; and so on. The preamble of the Act of 1878 recites that "it is expedient that the Commissioners, &c., &c., &c., should have power to levy fees *for the cleansing of public and private latrines, &c., &c., &c.,*" and evidently, to my mind, to prevent people from defeating the object of the Act, Section 14 empowers the Commissioners to insist upon "any latrines, or additional or common latrines" being "provided for any house and land," and upon certain events to construct such latrines themselves; and Section 15 empowers them to require a "list of the number of persons *residing in or habitually resorting to*" a holding to be furnished to them. If a "holding" under Section 3 meant any parcel of land, occupied or unoccupied, or a tank, and so on, these provisions of the Act would, as it seems to me, have been wholly unnecessary. I confess I do not understand by what reasoning the Commissioners have persuaded themselves that they are entitled to levy these fees from owners of tanks, unoccupied houses, &c.

The 20th July 1881. (Sd.) W. C. BONNERJEE,
Offg. Standing Counsel.

(1) Having regard to the general scope of the Latrines Act (Act VI of 1878 B. C.), the house-service fee is in my opinion, a service-tax, and as such is not leviable on holdings which do not admit of the service being done in respect of them; and (2) that tanks, vacant houses, and houses, gardens, and waste-lands having no latrines are not assessable under the provisions of the said Act.

(Sd.) GOOROODASS BANERJI, D. L.,
The 12th July 1881. *Vakil, High Court.*

I agree with the A. G.'s opinion and think that the owner as distinct from the occupier can only be charged under Section 5 and that when there is no occupier no fee can be levied. I think there is no occupier within the meaning of the Act in the case of a vacant house in charge of a Durwan.

The 29th July 1881. (Sd.) G. H. EVANS.

At the last meeting of the Commissioners they cancelled the Vice-Chairman's notice, and imposed the fee on lands and houses for which night-soil service will be rendered except shops. We do not see why shop-keepers or persons, who go to public latrines, and receive no service, should be assessed with the cess.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that Babu Bromhomohun Mullick, Assistant Inspector of Schools, has matured a scheme for improved primary education, the chief feature of which is a provision for auxilliary supervision of all indegenous patshalas in a district by Circle or chief gurus, and the payment of all gurus of such patshalas by the results of annual examinations. The scheme is in some respects based on that which already obtains in Bankura, Bhagulpore, and Patna. With some modifications the scheme has been approved by the Hooghly Education Committee and accepted by the Magistrate of the District.

THE JULY NUMBER of the London *Statesman* possesses unusual interest. Every note and article should not only be read but well digested. We will take occasion hereafter to notice some of the articles at length, but in the meantime we would draw attention to some of the short notes. The first is about the collapse of the libel suit instituted against our contemporary. In the interests of the public he justly regrets this ending of the suit. But he says: "In so far as the Ameer was concerned, the case is over, to our own disappointment and that of the large body of gentlemen—some of them in India, and others in this country—who knew or gravely suspected the truth of our allegations, and that we had not disclosed the worst aspects of the case. The Attorney-General having stopped the prosecution, we considered carefully what we should do, and at last made up our minds." Our contemporary now openly impeaches Sir Richard Meade, the late *British Resident* at Hyderabad, and his Deputy Major Evans Smith. He has undertaken a bold task, and we wish him every success. He justly says: "The *Statesman* is the first systematic attempt that has been made to reveal to the nation the dark and unknown places of our Indian Administration; and the Indian Bureaucracy is well aware that these places will not bear to have light let in on them." And our contemporary is eminently fitted to throw in the necessary light.

THE LONDON STATESMAN shows up in its usual slashing style the costly and one-sided character of the Indian Administration. According to a recent Parliamentary return there were in 1878-79 nearly 600 English Civilians in India in receipt of salaries of Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 90,000 a year each; not one Native amongst them all. The figures are as follows:—

Covenanted Civilians—
20 with average salaries of Rs. 90,000 a year each.
24 with salaries of from ,, 50,000 to Rs. 60,000.
449 ditto ditto ,, 20,000 to ,, 50,000.
Uncovenanted Civilians—
6 with salaries of Rs. 30,000 upwards.
39 ditto ditto ,, 20,000 to Rs 30,000

There is not one Native in the whole list, and but two Eurasians. Again, it appears that out of the 16,500 subordinate appointments to which salaries of from Rs. 1,000 a year to Rs. 20,000 are attached, no less than 6,341 are held by Europeans. Our contemporary remarks, "we need hardly say that these 6,000 English appointments out of the 16,500 include nearly all the higher and more valuable of them. Every one who has lived long in India knows that the people are *never* thought eligible for an appointment when the salary happens to be a good one. For an appointment of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month, the Native is practically out of the running." This is perfectly true. Further, the absentee annuities and pensions alone drain India of nearly £3,000,000 sterling a year. In 1878-79 there were some 2,400 absentee Civilians draining from the Indian Treasury the following pensions, annuities, or salaries:—

		Average over
700	Covenanted Civilians	£800 a year.
327	Military Civilians	500 ,,
800	Europeans not resident in India	460 ,,
497	Uncovenanted Civilians ...	300 ,,

Again there is no Native in the list. Our contemporary pertinently says, "the allowances go to a body of gentlemen who are all "absentees" from India. The system is fatal. Not only do we make the people pay our costly Executive four or five times the remuneration of native agency, but this Executive renders, on the average, an active service of not more than 22 years, and has then to be pensioned off in the costly way we see. Under this system, the people have to renew our Executive every twenty years, pensioning off its predecessors upon immense "absentee" allowances." The whole subject we submit ought to receive the earnest attention of our Finance Minister.

OUR LONDON contemporary has been evidently misled by his Calcutta namesake on the preaching question. He says: "There is a Calcutta Municipality, the Chairman of which is a Mr. Harrison, a Bengal Civilian, and its members are in the main either Hindu or Mohammedan gentlemen of Calcutta. The municipality has, of course, nothing to do with the maintenance of order in the streets and squares of Calcutta. Its duties are to look after the lighting and cleansing of the streets, and the conservancy of the town generally." Strange to say that such a well-informed writer should not know that the public squares of Calcutta are in the charge of the Municipality, and that the duties of the Municipal Commissioners are not limited to the "lighting and cleaning of the streets and the conservancy of the town generally." It is also their duty to look after the squares, and to maintain them in a proper condition. He then misrepresents Mr. Harrison as to the action he had taken on the subject. It is true that Mr. Harrison as Chairman of the Corporation had laid the matter before the Corporation, but all orders issued by him had been issued by him in his capacity of Police Commissioner. Our contemporary says: "He (Mr. Harrison) however, fell into signal confusion with regard to the duties attaching to his two offices; and, as Chairman of the Municipality, took it upon himself to suspend the prescriptive right of the missionaries to preach in the squares of Calcutta, unless they first obtained a license from him." Need we ask again when did the "prescriptive rights" of the missionaries accrue? The missionaries themselves admit that before the Wellington Square tank was converted into a covered reservoir with the turf above about ten or twelve years ago they did not preach within the square, and that they did not do the same in Beadon Square three years before, and yet it is solemnly urged that they have a "prescriptive right" to preach within the squares. Our contemporary thus concludes: "It is at bottom a piece of petty spite and petty persecution—an illustration of that insatiable desire for domination in small things as well as great which is engendered in the Indian Civilian by the character of the official system which he administers." Give a dog a bad name and then hang it! We are really sorry that our well-informed and generally impartial contemporary should have given way to passion and froth on the question.

THE POLICE in this country are given to so much high-handedness that one does not ordinarily feel sympathy for them, but when they in their turn are victimized by official zubberdustism, they certainly deserve some consideration at the hands of the public. Here is a case before us. A head-constable named Mohinimohun Sing was criminally prosecuted by the District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, for taking Rs. 48 for pound-keepers' pay on the 29th November and for not distributing it for a month. The defendant pleaded that he had delivered the money to Chhokorilal, head-constable of Bhugwangola Station, who admitted its receipt. The Deputy Magistrate, Mr. H. B. Beames, accordingly discharged the defendant. Chhokorilal was in his turn prosecuted for neglect of duty and convicted. He appealed to the Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, who quashed the conviction on the ground that the neglect of duty, which amounted to omission of the observance of certain forms, did not disclose any criminal intention. The Sessions Judge remarks:

It is too trivial, the book of circular orders changes constantly, and no man can be punished criminally for such an omission unless the court can say it was express perversity i. e. wilful disobedience.

Otherwise there would be no safety for any Policeman, he is not expected to do more than a Treasury Officer to escape the criminal law. Altogether I am surprised at this conviction and prosecution. I think they strain the law and are ill judged.

We entirely concur. We hope the attention of the Inspector-General will be directed to these prosecutions.

THE FORCES were very unequally ranged at the adjourned meeting of the University Senate on Saturday last. There was a large muster of the education department, and the Missionary left, an influential but numerically weak body, was divided into two sections. Nevertheless business did not progress with any marked despatch. The proceedings were opened with a protest from Rev. Mr. Hastie in which he questioned the legality of the proceedings under six different heads. The first of these was the most important. It ran as follows: "Because the business, in this connection, specially submitted to the Senate, by order of the Vice-Chancellor, and in the usual way, was "to consider the revised course" for the F. A., B. A. and M. A., examinations recommended by the Faculty of Arts at their meetings on the 25th of March 1878 and the 10th of April 1880, and these "revised courses" having been considered and formally rejected by the first resolution of the Senate on the 9th July, the new scheme which was subsequently introduced without notice, which is of a diametrically opposite character to that of the Faculty of Arts, and which has been carried substantially in two meetings of the Senate, has gone beyond the business for which the Senate was convened." The second was, "Because the new scheme had not been submitted to the Faculty of Arts for consideration, nor to the heads of affiliated colleges for opinion, as the custom (he might have said the strict rule) of the University in similar matters and as seemed specially desirable in this instance." The 3rd referred to want of time for deliberation; the 4th to the omission of Psychology; the 5th to the subjects in physics being too heavy and too ill selected—omitting acoustics and including three branches of magnetism—changes which would inevitably lead to superficiality, and the 6th to the prejudicial effect on the study of philosophy by the omission of Psychology. No attempt was made to defend the action of the majority, and the protest was ordered to be recorded. Mr. Croft then moved that in the B. A. course there should be three compulsory subjects, and Mr. Nash moved an amendment that there be two examinations one for pass and one for honors. Mr. Croft seconded this. This led to a protracted discussion. After the rejection of a similar motion at a previous adjourned meeting, and adverting to the rule of the University that no subject should be brought before the Senate, which had not been previously laid before the Syndicate, and this question not having been before the Syndicate, it was urged by Mr. Hastie and several others that the motion was out of order, but the Vice-Chancellor held otherwise, and there being a split in the Missionary camp, their battle was lost, and the meeting was adjourned to Saturday next. The "new courses" have merely proved a second edition of the Irish Land Bill to our learned seigniors.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Friday, July 22nd.

EASTERN PROVERBS AND EMBLEMS, BY THE REV. J. LONG.

I stated a fortnight ago that I would by a subsequent mail venture to send you for publication, if you thought desirable, a selection from Mr. Long's work bearing the abovementioned title. A perusal of the work, however, goes far to show me that the task is almost impossible with any hope of success, that is of conveying any idea whatever of the work, which will doubtless be sent to you erelong in the ordinary course for review. The object is to take an old truth, as for instance. "The wicked are clouds without water" or "A boaster like clouds without rain." This is illustrated by proverbs from the Bengal, Syriac, Tamul, Russian, Sanskrit, and Arab. One of the Bengal proverbs under this head is, "A Devotee of yesterday with matted hair down to his heels," and "A pedlar in ginger getting tidings of his ship." There are some very beautiful proverbs under the head of "A forgiving spirit." For instance :—

The Sandal tree most sacred tree of all,
Perfumes the very axe that bids it fall.

A Tamul proverb says, "The Rock not moved by a lever of iron will be opened by the root of a green tree." An Arab proverb says "Punish your enemy by benefiting him, and again. "The generous can be known by its eyes as the horse's head by its teeth." A Russian, "Love will teach even a priest to dance." And again "Sweet words break the bones." A Welsh—"Faults are thick when love is thin." A Sadi—"By gentleness you may lead an elephant by a hair." A Malalherat, "Conquer a niggard by generosity, a liar by truth, a cruel man by patience and a bad man by goodness."

On chastity a Kural proverb says,
"Of what avail are prisons barred,
"For chastity is woman's guard."

A Tamul says—"Beauty without chastity is a flower without fragrance." A Hebrew—"Impurity in the beginning like a spider's web—in the end like a cart rope." On Resignation the Persian says—"God rights him that keeps silence." The Talmud "Be as strong as a Leopard, light as an Eagle quick as a Goat, and brave as a Lion to do the will of the Heavenly Father." On content—The Takeran says—"Trees are carried away by the flood while rushes remain." The Hebrew—"Who is rich? He who is content with what he has." On the bitterness of the cup of Life we have these two, to my view, exceedingly fine proverbs—Japan—"A good medecine tastes bitter." Telugee—"Are there sweet diseases and delicious medicines?" On debt the Turk has this—"Rather hungry on going to bed than debts on rising." Telugee—"Rice water and salt without debt are good." Japan—"An angel in borrowing, a devil's face in returning." There are some very good proverbs on Gratitude and Ingratitude—Tamul—"A benefit conferred on the worthy is engraved on stone, on the unkind written on water." Turk—"The dinner is ended, we value no more the spoon." Talmud—"Do not throw a stone into the well out of which you have drunk." On Self-Help, and the use of means. Russian—"A good head has a hundred hands." Turk. "Knowledge is not gained on a bed of Roses." China—"Better go home and make a net, than go down a river and desire to get fishes." Russian, again, and this proverb comes home to some of us with great force, "God help us, but dont lie on your back." Afghan—"Though God is Almighty, he sends not rain in a clear sky."

I think I have given sufficient instances to show the nature of Mr. Long's book. It is a charming book, and will, I think, be especially so to Eastern readers. The proverb lore of a race is very often at once the history and the portraiture of that race, and what a mass of the wisdom of many races Mr. Long has collected. He is now a man of years, yet he is working away in the great world of London as ardently as he worked in the villages of Bengal. Few missionaries ever reached the heart of India in the sense in which Mr. Long reached it, as a friend. I do not think Dr. Duff ever did so. With all his great qualities Alexander Duff never forgot that he was a priest, while Mr. Long never forgot that he was first of all a man suited to other men by bonds which existed before creeds, and which will possibly survive them. It is on these grounds that I venture to ask for a warm welcome for Mr. Long's book in India. It would gratify him I am sure, and I think I know something that would gratify him equally as much, and that is, that your readers would add, if they can, to his collection of proverbs.

You will be glad to see that the Vernacular Press Act is to be repealed. Nothing short of it would have satisfied the Liberal feeling of England, or marked with sufficient distinctness the difference between the two great parties in the State. The arguments by which the enactment was supported in England were, and will remain, a burning disgrace to the arguers. Many of the supporters of the Act were young fellows who had no more idea of the free life of England, than they had of the life, if there is life, in the Polar Star. Let the hateful thing sink and be forgotten. No, rather let the memory remain, to show how shallow may be the ditch that divides us in our proudest hours of freedom from the slough of despotic rule.

We are on the eve unless appearances are misleading of a great fight between the Lords and Commons. The former will almost certainly endeavour to re-cast the Land Bill, which Mr. Gladstone is resolved shall not be re-cast. The initiative against him has been taken by the man who was once Robert Lowe and who is now Lord Brabourne. Mr. Lowe owed a great deal including his peerage, to Mr. Gladstone's generosity, yet I do not think he has spoken a word, or given one vote in the House of Lords in favour of his old chief.

One of the brightest and most beautiful spirits the Church of England or England itself ever knew has been taken away this week in the Dean of West-Minister—Dr. Stanley. I suppose that a man freer from bigotry and exclusiveness never lived. To him there was but one human world, and it was the world of Man. Not a world of Catholic and Protestant, of churchman and dissenter, but of children of the same common parent journeying to the same common end where all things are closed. A man of a pure and spotless life, labouring to do good to enlarge the views of his fellow-men, and above all to strengthen the bonds of charity, Dean Stanley, though dead, will still live in his words and his example, his genuine gentleness and his genuine courage. I mention his name more especially because I believe his spirit was akin to that of many of your own self-denying countrymen, little known in Europe, but very beautiful wherever its influence is felt—the spirit that would rather heal and bless than injure and destroy. I may just mention by the way, as an evidence of the high courage of the Queen that she avowed her friendship for him at a time when to the large mass of religionists in England he was simply an "infidel." The Queen has done a good many brave things in her time, but hardly one more genuinely brave than that. Her refusal to allow the Tories to interfere with her regard for John Bright, or the Liberals with her regard for Lord Beaconsfield, is at all events royal in the old sense.

I was glad to read yesterday in the *Daily News*, the following just and telling article :—

"A correspondent has called our attention to what certainly seems a case of considerable hardship. Mr. Tagore, a native member of the Civil Service of India, was nominated last April to be Judge at Surat, being transferred to that place from Shikarpore. But when Mr. Tagore arrived at Surat to take up his appointment, he was informed that an English Judge had been since selected, and that he was therefore superseded, and would be sent to Kanara. Surat is, we believe, a far pleasanter station, besides being the centre of a much more important district than Kanara, and Mr. Tagore not unnaturally felt aggrieved. But the only answer to his complaint which the Bombay Government would give was that the new arrangement was in the public interest, and could not be reconsidered. The curious part of the story is, however, not the refusal of the authorities to alter their decision, but their persistance in disregarding a settlement already made. Sir James Furguson and his Council must be assumed to have had all the necessary information before them when they fixed on Mr. Tagore to be Judge of Surat, and some reason should surely be stated to account for their having changed their minds. The semi-official version of the matter appears to admit all the facts which have been supplied to us, and attributes the cancelling of Mr. Tagore's appointment to the influence of the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp. It would be a great pity if the Natives of Bombay were led to think that they could not reckon on getting fair play from the Government. It has been suggested in one of the Indian papers that there is an Assistant Judge at Surat, and that strong objection is felt to putting an Englishman under a native. We do not believe that such can be the true reason for Mr. Tagore's abrupt removal, But, considering how important it is that competent natives should, in accordance with the terms of the Royal Proclamation in 1858, be employed in the public service, and encouraged to take the necessary trouble and incur the requisite expenditure for that end, it is much to be regretted that any cause should be given them for supposing that when they have succeeded their interests will be postponed to those of their European colleagues. The circumstances seem to require further elucidation."

Of course I am writing, as the able journal is, in ignorance of all the facts, but I do not think we can be far wrong as to the significance of what is narrated here and of its extreme importance in the relations of England and India.

Is there not somewhat very curious in those outrages on the Jews in Russia, Prussia and elsewhere, in Europe? It seems like a mania, a madness for which no man can account on any rational principles. It can be accounted for on race hatred, but nothing else. It shows, I think how very near our boasted civilization is to utter barbarism.

I think the Queen and the Royal Family generally have taken high ground in England, with respect to race and creed. The Queen, as I have indirectly said above, has her own faith, sincere and unshaken, but She has no prejudices as to the faiths of her subjects. The same may be said of the Princes of the Imperial House of Germany. They are in advance of their subjects in this painful and distressing anti-Jewish war which has come into Europe like a disease—like cholera, fever or the "black death."

We have had a great display of military strength in England during the past fortnight. The fact that England has nearly a quarter of a million Volunteers in arms of the very "pick" of her population, and that a great many of them are such skilled shots that they can kill at a thousand yards were no light matter. But when we consider that the places occupied by these men have been vacated by others who have become "settled down" in life, we have something not unlike an armed nation, for the defence, at all events, of the nation at home. Nor is this all. Behind the rifle-men there are the Artillery Volunteers which are every year becoming more efficient. I am old enough to remember when we really seemed to have no protection whatever against invasion. In my native town eight worn-out old sergeants of militia were every Sunday paraded and marched to Church. Sometime afterwards when the militia were enrolled for the first time after a great number of years the eight poor old men were pensioned off as useless. They were the representatives of the long European Peace from 1815 to 1855. There has been a mighty change since that time. We are no more a military nation than we were twenty years ago, but the warlike character of the nation has come out very strongly and markedly during the last twenty years, and I only trust that the schoolmaster may assist the men who hate war to prevent that warlike spirit from becoming aggressive. I, for one, Mr. Editor, hate all War as utterly demoralizing, as opposed to all the just aspirations of freedom, as the letting loose of all the vilest passions of men to prey upon the innocent and the helpless. I would defend my own home. I would attack the home of no man.

Some interest is being manifested in London with respect to your new relations with a portion of the missionaries. A week or two ago I had a conversation with a very intelligent minister of the Christian Religion. He put the question in this way, speaking very slowly and tentatively: *He*—"You and I have always been in favour of the absolute right of public meeting?" *I* :—"Yes, but you must remember that the circumstances of India are peculiar. We have gone into a land in which we undoubtedly had no right of mastery. We are bound to respect all creeds just as much as we should be compelled to respect them if the mastery was not ours." *He*:—"I agree with you. We have no shadow of a right in India to say any thing offensive against the creeds of the people, but do the missionaries say offensive things?" *I* :—"Some of them say very offensive things, and say those offensive things very offensively. I heard a missionary some time ago in England put an entirely erroneous complexion on almost every word he uttered. There are missionaries of a very different stamp." He :—"Would you then refuse to allow street preaching?" *I*:—"It would depend. If the missionaries are allowed to preach in the streets, surely the people of India have a right to oppose them in the streets, and surely if the missionaries ridicule the faiths of the people, the people have a right to retaliate."

My friend agreed with this and I remember some years ago talking with a very distinguished man—indeed with two very distinguished men, the one a dignitary of the Church of England and the other a member of the present Government, and they both took almost identically the same view that I am expressing here, and only expressed it more strongly than there is any need for me to express it to you. If the religion of Christ is not a religion of equal justice, it is nothing.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Gile's and Bloomsbury, writes :—"In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General." Dr. R.C. Croft, Author of "Hand-book to the Nursery" writes "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 13th August, 1881.

There has been some animation in our commercial markets during the week, compared with what we had before and the amount of business transacted has not been unimportant.

Imports.—Cottons.—No change has followed, the market continues steady and a fair amount of business done in Greys, whilst White-goods and Prints remained much the same.

Yarns.—Import 40s. attracted better attention and found buyers at slightly improved rates.

Country manufactured sorts experienced no better demand and nothing of importance has transpired.

Exports.—Tea continues to be eagerly sought for, about 8,000 chests, which were put up at the public sale held on the 11th instant, found buyers without any difficulty—even at slight enhanced rates for all sorts except for the finest, which showed no change.

Jute.—Continues in good demand, but supplies not being free restricted operations.

Prices ranged from 4·8 to 5-1
Daorah 3-14 to 3·15.

Oil-seeds.—A fair amount of business done in Linseed and Rape-seed, at previous rates which at the latter end of the week had an upward tendency.

Wheat.—There has been a very strong demand for Great Britain and the Continent, which led to large operations and prices improved fully two annas.

Rice.—About 45,000 bags of 2 mds. each found buyers, consisting of the following kinds at prices quoted below :—

Mooghee	... ...	1-12 to 2-0-6
Ballam	... ...	1-10 to 1-15 6
Raree	... ...	1-6 to 1-13
Kazla	... ...	1-8 to 1-10
Kheeari	... ...	1-7 to 1-12

MONETARY.

Money has commenced hardening as the withdrawals from the Bank of Bengal for the requirements of trade have been very large. The Directors at their last meeting, therefore, raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round; 5 per cent. is the present rate for loans on Government Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have been further depressed and prices have declined to—

103-2 to 103-4 for 4 per cent.
and 111 „ 4½ „

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore	6	8	0
H. Beveridge Esq. C. S. Bankipore	20	0	0
Supdt. of Education, Cooch Behar	4	12	0
Civil and Military Gazette	12	12	0
P. Sangoony Morar Esq. Madras	3	4	0
The Dacca College Society	13	0	0
Babu Poreshnath Sookool, Krishnaghur	6	10	0
„ Doorgadas Dutt, Meral	10	0	0
„ Prosunnocoomar Mojoomdar, Chandpore	13	4	0
„ Dwarkanath Mokerjee, Dacca	6	0	0
„ Bishumbhornath Pundit, Pertapgurh, Oudh	13	4	0
„ Kishorepersad, Motihari	10	0	0
„ Basuntcoomar Sen, Dinhatta	15	0	0
„ Deorgapersad Dass, Kalia	13	4	0
„ Banymadhub Gangoly, Bhownagar	6	10	0

M. L. Dey, Esq., Glasgow	16	8	0
Moulvi Momtaz Hossain, Burdwan	10	0	0
Secretary Lower Assam Library	4	0	0
Babu Shibchunder Mookerjee, Awagurh	10	0	0
,, Joggunnath Mohonto, Nowgong	5	0	0
,, Muddonmohun Ghose, Mooktagacha	15	0	0
,, Mohimchunder Roy, Burrisal	20	0	0
,, Beharylal Gangoly, Julpigori	7	12	0
,, Jogobundhoo Dey, Arrah	6	0	0
,, Woomachurn Roy, Chunderkonah	6	10	0
,, Obhoychunder Sen, Bancoorah	6	14	0
,, Jodoonath Roy, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Choppah	6	10	0
,, Rassesswar Singh, Bhastara	13	4	0
,, Luckhichurn Mitra, Monghyr	5	0	0
,, Ramchunder Bose, Julpigori	13	4	0
,, Shibchunder Bannerjee, Doomraon	19	14	0
,, Shamachurn Dutt, Barahanagore	4	14	0
,, Kaisarinarayan, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Govindchunder Dutt, Sultanpore	10	0	0
,, Opendranath Sen, Monghyr	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 10, 1881.

General.—The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. R. Carstairs .. from the 16th ultimo
,, J. Kennedy ... } from the 21st ultimo.
,, B. De ... }

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade :

Mr. F. A. Slack ... from the 3rd ultimo.
,, E. B. Harris .. from the 16th ultimo.
,, G. K. Lyon ... from the 20th ultimo.
,, O. T. Barrow ... } from the 21st ultimo.
,, T. L. L. Jenkins .. }

Babu Mohimchunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is transferred to Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Dakhin Shabazpore division of that district.

Babu Sreenath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dakhin Shabazpore Backergunge, is transferred to Dacca, and is posted to Naraingunge in that district.

Babu Otoolchunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Atia division of that district.

Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Atia, Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Kissoregunge division of that district.

Babu Khettergopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissoregunge, Mymensing, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Babu Petumber Bannerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 71, Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Bhugwanchunder Bose is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Petumber Bannerjee, or until further orders.

Babu Juggomohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. G. E. Porter, District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is allowed leave for three months under Section 72, Rule 2 and Section 71, Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Bhobotosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 71, Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th July last.

Babu Rojonicoomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A sub agent of good business habits and thorough honesty for the Bagbazar Agency of the Bengal Banking Corporation "Ld." Salary Rs. 35 per month. Security required. Candidates are requested to send their applications with copies of testimonials and Certificates of good character on or before Saturday the 20th instant to the Secretary. 7 Old Post Office Street.

Notice.

Wanted for the District Road Committee, Kamrup, two Sub Overseers salary Rs. 50 and 45 per mensem including allowance. None need apply who are not passed Sub-Overseers and have some practical experience in surveying and levelling. Applications to the Chairman before the end of August 1881.

C. DONOVAN, C. S.
Duputy Commissioner,
Gowhati, the 31st July 1881. Kamrup.

JUST PUBLISHED.

আমি রমণী।
উৎকৃষ্ট কাব্য।
অনাথিনী বিরচিত। স্ত্রীজাতির পাঠ্য সদুপদেশপূর্ণ,
মূল্য মায় মাশুল ।৵১০ আনা।
কলিকাতা সুধাবর্ষণ যন্ত্র ও ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে প্রাপ্য।

Notice.

Wanted a Head-master for the Sasseram Higher Class English School. None but a graduate need apply. A Behari will be preferred and an ability to explain fluently in Urdu will be required. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem.

Applications to be sent on or before the 1st September 1881 to—

BROJENDRANATH DE,
Secretary to the Sasseram H. C. Aided School.
6th August 1881.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

অধ্যাত্ম রামায়ণ।

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